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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. IV NO. 97 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden	Tons.
April.				
23rd "	Salsette ..	6000	Khiva ..	9000
30th "	Mandala ..	9000	.....	.....
7th May	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
14th "	Kashmir ..	9000	.....	.....
21st "	Salsette ..	6000	Kashgar ..	9000
28th "	Sardinia ..	7000	.....	.....
4th June.	Salsette ..	6000	Karmala ..	9000
11th "	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	.....
18th "	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000
25th "	Arabia ..	8000	.....	.....
2nd July	Salsette ..	6000	Khyber ..	9000
9th "	Nagova ..	7000	.....	.....
16th "	Salsette ..	6000	Medina ..	12500
23rd "	Khiva ..	9000	.....	.....
30th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting At Colombo.	Tons.
22nd "	Novara ..	7000	Morea ..	11000
6th May	Malta ..	7000	Khyber ..	9000
18th "	Nagova ..	7000	Medina ..	12500
15th June	Sankha ..	7000	Malwa ..	11000
29th "	Novara ..	7000	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500

*This vessel will call at Bombay en route to Colombo.

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT. P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamer	Destination
21st April	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct connecting with Persian Gulf Steamer at Karachi (for Gulf passengers only).
22nd "	Dilwara ..	East and South Africa via Seychelles and Porebunder.
*25th "	Linga ..	Karachi Coasting.

*or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Yetorofu Maru	K. Ogura ..	4166	18th April	20th April
Penang Maru	S. Kushibiki	5280	21st April	30th April.
Yebashi Maru	S. Kishimoto	4098	30th April	11th May
Bombay Maru	Y Kobayashi	4625	6th May	16th May
Totomi Maru	U. Tanaka	3412	15th May	27th May

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Malsy Maru ..	4401	T. Marumoto	3th March	8th April
Bhosen Maru ..	3016	S. Yamane	20th April	1st May
Saigon Maru	4354	Y. Yamamoto	27th April	6th May
Java Maru	4499	T. Fuchigami	11th May.	21st May

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.,

23, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT.

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bathroom Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

JOINT SERVICE

SPRING SAILINGS, 1916.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay. about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Marseilles ..	A & C	8250	27th Apr..	25th Ap
City of Birmingham ..	A & C	7500		27th May

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	720
Liverpool	600	900	452	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	--	942	--	712

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency. Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S

Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS	CLAIMS PAID
Rs. 5,00,00,000	Rs. 4,50,00,000

The Question of the Moment!

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 4,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH-CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent., per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Leave Bombay. about.
SS. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	6th May 1916
S.S. Massilia	5091	Waters	16th May 1916
S.S. "Scindia"	5106	R. Erskine	28th May 1916

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single.	Return.
	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	667
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	667	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information, regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

CORNAGLIA'S
EASTER EGGS NOVELTIES

Chocolate Easter Eggs decorated and filled with sweets from annas 4 to Rs. 8. each.

Silver foiled Eggs, Sugar Eggs, Decorated Eggs, Eggs in Fancy Baskets Etc.

F. CORNAGLIA

83, Medows Street and Esplanade Road, BOMBAY;

AND

Arsenal Road, POONA,

Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 20,400,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	Calcutta	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Lyons	Sydney
Harbin	Fengtien	(Australia)
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tiehling
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Kobe	Newchwang	Tokyo
Los Angles	New York	Tsingtau
(Cal. U. S. A)	Osaka	Tsinanfu
	Pekin	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Bankers to the Government in Busra.

HEAD OFFICE. 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad and Basra.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Fransqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe General de Belgique.)
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J. S. Gaskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank. Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon Bart
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdass, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends for clients

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,200,000

Head Office:
28, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo South American Bank, Ld.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 203 Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,21 341

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£550,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve	£1,200,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopsgate London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Singapore	Hoilo
Calcutta	Malacca	Hong Kong
Madras	Kawala Lumpur	Canton
Rangoon	(F. M. S.)	Foochow
Colombo	Klang (F. M. S.	Shanghai
Karachi	Seremban (F.M.S	Tientsin
Amritsar	Bangkok	Taingtau
Delhi	Batavia	(North China)
Penang	Sourabaya	Hankow
Puket	Saigon	Peking
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Yokuhama
Ipoh (F. M. S.	Manila	Kobe
Medan	Cebu	
(Sumatra)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$15,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Peking	Yloilo
	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1875.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian Funds are invested in Government or approved securities. Thirty per cent. total subscription is refunded in the event of his wife p... Twelve months' grace is al... subscription in the ever... losing his employmen... offered to canva...

GAJAN

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES,
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand, and Shorthand Speed Classes, Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

PURE LOTUS HONEY—Best specific for all sorts of Eye-Diseases. It cures cases of cataract in four weeks. No pain no harm. Rs. 3 per week. Two days' medicine gratis for trial. "LILY" P. O. Simla, Calcutta. 568B

MAHABALESHWAR VICTORIA HOTEL "Mrs. Myne and three children have stayed for seven weeks. We have been very comfortable; the rooms are large and airy. The food good and the servants civil."

Also well situated bungalows to be let. Apply to ADURJI & BROS. 3658

WANTED

WANTED.—A RETOUCHER. Apply D. NUSSERWANJI Photographer Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. 3926

WANTED by educated Frenchman, Pupils for French Class. Twice a week Rs. 12, three times Rs. 18 per month Quick and thorough Tuition. Address:—M. FALLOFIELD, Rafiya Manzil, Wodehouse Road. 1090

WANTED—A GOVERNESS NURSE for a Parsee girl of 7 years at Deolali. Must be able to teach English and Music. Board free. Apply with testimonials and salary wanted to Box No. 17, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1080

WANTED—PAYING GUESTS for large well-furnished rooms. Couple Rs. 225. Single Rs. 140 for each room, or suite for couple, Rs. 325 and Rs. 350, respectively. Outside meals also supplied. Apply Mrs. ST. POURCAIN, Edward House, Apollo Bunder. 1039

REQUIRED CHEETALS.—Males, females or cubs will be equally welcome. Rs. 25 will be paid for each animal landed in Alwar. Communicate direct with

The PRIVATE SECRETARY to
His Highness the Maharaja Adhiraj
3752 Alwar, Rajputana.

WANTED—Matric and School Final candidates for Mathematics and Sanskrit classes conducted by proficient scholars in these subjects. The classes open from May and June 1st, respectively. For further particulars apply to:—TRIBHOVANDASS J. JANI MASTER, Patni Building, Princess Street, Post No. 2. 642

FOR SALE

LADIES and gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their Furniture, Piano, etc., in one lot. Apply Box No. 22, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3695.

LOTUS BRAND.—Mangoes-choicest, delicious, refreshing and invigorating, 2½ lb. tins. Try and be convinced. Trade-terms special. PRESERVING CO., Malda. 3914

SHOES AT WHOLESALE PRICES.—S. 12 Gents Stout Black Ammunition Boots, wide fitting, stout bark tanned leather soles screwed on, iron slugs in soles, heel plates. Sizes 6 to 10. For rough wear cannot be beaten. Price Rs. 5 per pair.

STOCK CLEARANCE.—101 pairs R81, Ladies Black Glace Kid Cross Bar Shoes, half leather lined, bark soles, hansewn, Sizes 2, 3, 4, and 5 only. Sale price Rs. 5-4 per pair.

THE CHROME LEATHER CO.,
612-10 PALLAVARAM, Madras.

TO BE LET.

TO LET out on hire a piano. For particulars. Apply to Box No. 14, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1030

TO BE LET—GODOWNS in Dalal Street (near Share Bazar) Fort. Apply to Sheth BHAGWANDAS GONER. DHANDAS, No. 231, Hornby Road, Old Police Court Building. 3886

TO LET—Furnished Bungalows (A) Victoria Lodge (No. II) at Marzbanabad, Andheri, and (B) Clifton Villa and Clifton Cottage, Khandala.

All splendidly situated with stables, outhouses, etc. Apply to Mr. KHAMBATA, Solicitor, 25, Church Gate Street. 1016

TO BE LET.—A large airy bed room in Apollo Bunder with bath room attached, facing West, separate entrance. Electric light and fan. Arrangements can be made for board if necessary. Apply to Box No. 8A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1042

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—GROUND FLOOR of Queen's Mansions, office premises, Prescott Road, lately occupied by Messrs. Patel Brothers. 3768

TO BE LET from 1st May, a small bunglow at Love Lane known as "The Palms." For particulars apply to Mr. Mirza Solicitor, 129, Esplanade Road, Fort. 3924

TO LET. Immediately for Parsees, airy flats on Sandhurst Road, opposite the Gandharva Vidyalaya, with electric light, fans. On upto date sanitary principles. For further particulars apply WITHIN. 1090

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125, and also shops from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 p.m. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 3661

NOTICES.

THE BHIWANI COTTON SPG. & WG. MILL COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on MONDAY, the 24th April, 1916, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the Registered Office, No. 7 Malharrao Wadi Kalbadevi Road, out of Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account made up for the year ending 31st December 1915.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of Rai Bahadur Brijmohanlal Shivcharandass and Mr. Sadanand Ramkrishna who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring forward before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 24th April to 7th May 1916 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
TARACHAND & MURLIDHAR,
Secretaries, Treasuries and Agents.
Bombay, 28th March 1916. 3891

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

THE BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY.

NOTICE is hereby given that I, the undersigned K. D. WADIA, Proprietor of the Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency, have sold as a going concern the Secunderabad Branch of my firm The Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency, with all its assets and liabilities, as from 1st April, 1916. The business in Secunderabad will be carried on by the Purchasers on their own account on the same lines as hitherto under the name and style of "The Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency of Secunderabad," and they will act as my Agents in H. H. The Nizam's Dominions, including Secundrabad, in respect of all Agencies held by my firm.

Notice is also given that the undersigned is liable only in respect of all debts and liabilities incurred prior to 1st April, 1916, and will discharge the same, and the Purchasers alone will be liable for all debts and liabilities incurred subsequent to 1st April, 1916.

Whilst thanking Patrons and Constituents of the Firm, who have hitherto dealt with my Secunderabad Branch in the past, I earnestly hope that they will continue to deal with the New Firm, and they may be assured that all their requirements will be met with as satisfactorily as before.

K. D. WADIA,
Proprietor,
Bombay Cycle & Motor Agency.
New Queen's Road,
Bombay, 15th April, 1916. 3909

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 1019 of 1915.

VASSANJI SOJPAL ..... Plaintiff.
v/s.
POONJABAI, widow of RUPSEY RAISEY ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decretal Order of reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit and bearing date the 8th of January, 1916, notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Mulji Versey deceased, who died at Nasik on or about the 5th day of July, 1915, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in the English language in my office within one calender month from the date hereof and the said claimants are required to specify their names and addresses, the full particulars of their claims and statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities, if any held by them or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefits of the said order. Each claim must be accompanied by a Court-fee stamp of Rupee one for filing the same.

Dated this 15th day of April 1916.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
3021 Commissioner.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

THE BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the General Power of Attorney granted by me to KHAN SAHEB RAMIAH ARDESHIR ICHHAPURIA, of Secunderabad has this day been revoked, in consequence of my having sold my Secunderabad Branch, and the said Khan Saheb Ramiah Ardeshir Ichhapuria having become a partner of the New Firm.

K. D. WADIA,
Proprietor,
Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency.
New Queen's Road,
Bombay, 15th April, 1916. 3901

NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that HAJI ALI HAJI RHEMTULLA has contracted to sell to our clients the property particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written:—

ALL persons having any right, title, or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof, whether by way of sale, mortgage, gift, lease, lien, trust, possession, inheritance or otherwise howsoever should make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office situate at Medows Street, Fort, Bombay or to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to such claims and the same (if any) shall be deemed to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

ALL that piece or parcel of land of Foras Tenure containing by admeasurement 5145 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 21.22, New Nos. 13519-13521, Old Survey No. 276 and New Survey No. 1/3535, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward Nos. 4059(1) 4059(2) 4060, 4063, 4064(1), 4064(2) and Street Nos. 246, 246A 247, 250, 251, 251A and which premises are situate at and on the East side of Moreland Road at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Aboo Bucker Aboo Rahiman on or towards the West by Moreland Road aforesaid on or towards the North by the property of Abdool Hoosein Shaikh and on or towards the South by Mahomedan Street and now in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 19th day of April 1916.
MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
3922 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that ABDUL HUSSEN MUSAJI UNWALLA has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. All persons therefore having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, bequest, sale, gift, mortgage, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and all such claims if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure Government land or ground with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Dharamsey Street or Fulguly on the East side of Balloo Doctor Street in the Sub-District of Bhuleshwar in the Town and Island of Bombay registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 727 and New No. 7897 and Old Survey No. 1472 and New Survey No. 4/52 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6932 and Street Nos. 9-11-13 and containing by admeasurement 72 7/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by sweeper's passage on or towards the West by Balloo Doctor Street on or towards the North by the house of Fidally Hyderally and on or towards the South by the house of Ookhobhoy Esmailji.

Dated this 19th day of April 1916.
ARDESHIR HORMASJI DINSHAW & Co.,
3920 Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE INDORE MALWA UNITED MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, held on THURSDAY, the 20th day of April, 1916, a Dividend at the rate of Rs. 10 per share for the half year ending 31st December, 1915, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company' No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or at the Company's Office, at Indore, on and after Thursday the 4th May 1916 between 11.30 and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 19th day of April 1916.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 20th April 1916. 3925.

AUCTION SALE

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF THE MILLS BELONGING TO THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LTD., SITUATED AT CHINCHROGLY DELISLE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Under instructions from the liquidators of the Empress Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., with the concurrence of the Trustees of the Debenture holders of the Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, Hummum Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th May, 1916, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), in one lot:—

All the freehold and leasehold lands together with the buildings standing thereon and all the machinery such as Boilers, Engines, Mule and Ring Spindles, Machinery tools, etc., and other appliances as well as the right to recover certain rents belonging to or vested in the above Company.

There are two Mills one known as the Old Empress Mill of 34,120 Mule Spindles and the other as the New Empress Mill of 41,564 Ring Spindles.

The liquidators will arrange for intending purchasers to view the premises and the Machinery on application being made to them.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Liquidators at their Office No. 1, Forbes Street, or their Solicitors, Messrs. Payne and Co., at Treachers Building, Esplanade Road.

MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers
Bombay, 21st April, 1916.

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MERCHANTS AGENTS AND OTHERS.

AUCTION SALE of the Stock-in-Trade of the Millinery Shop, known as "Green Shop," opposite the Police Station, Crawford Market.

Under instructions from the heirs of the late Mr. H. H. Sidick, who traded in the name of Green Shop, opposite the Police Station, Crawford Market, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY the 24th, THURSDAY the 27th and SATURDAY the 29th day of April, 1916, each day, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the said shop, opposite the Police Station Crawford Market, the following stock consisting of:—

A big lot of ties, braces, belts, gent's and ladies' hats, peak caps, boy suits, collars, hat pins, insertions, lace-pieces, shirts, mufflers, baby's bonnets, silk ribbons, woollen and cotton socks and stockings, ladies' skirts, leather and thread buttons, collar supporters, hooks, cotton thread reels of J. P. coats, hat combs, ladies' purses, crepe silk lawn, net, gauge, satin, twill, velvet, ladies' and gent's handkerchiefs, ladies' corsets, baby's frocks, needles, ladies' and gent's umbrellas, J. P. coats, crochet cotton, flowers, necklaces, baby's woollen and cotton socks, ladies night dresses, nicklers, gloves, kidgloves, ladies' English kimonoes, feathers, felt hats, mother of pearl buttons, powder puffs, safety pins, etc., etc.

Also about 10 cases containing ladies' straw hats and baba hats, in separate lots to suit buyers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BREACH CANDY ROAD, GIRGAUM.

Under instructions from the mortgagees Concerned and on account and at the risk of Framji Dhunjibhoy Press, Alias Framji Nusserwanji Tabelawala, the mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee by an Indenture of mortgage dated the 23rd day of December 1914 and made between the said Framji Dhanjibhoy Press, alias Framji Nussserwanji Tabelawala of the one part, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction on Wednesday the 26th day of April 1916 at 5 p.m. (S. T.) the following landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the southern side of Breach Candy Road without the fort of Bombay and in the Registration district and sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 986 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the North by the said Breach Candy Road, on the East and South by the property by Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit and on the West of the property of Jaffer Sulleman and which premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 722, New No. 3270 old Survey No. 159, and New Survey No. 8023 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under "D" Ward No. 205 and Street No. 616.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., attorneys for the mortgagee at their office in Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned at their office No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
SALE ON WEDNESDAY, THE 26TH INSTANT.

AUCTION SALE, of Rich and Handsome Show Cases, specially made to order, Cupboards, Counters, Cabinets, etc.

Under instructions from Messrs. Treacher and Co., Ltd., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of April, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the 1st floor of the premises of Messrs. Treacher and Co., Ltd., at the Esplanade Road, Fort, the following stock consisting of:—

FURNITURE:—Bevelled and bent glass, rich show cases, specially made to order, cupboards, chest of drawer, revolving stands, marble top stands and tables, counters, cabinets, mirror, big table, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

N.B.—The above are in view and special attention is drawn to the purchasers for the opportuniy offered by the company by disposing of these goods.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MILL-OWNERS, SHIPCHANDLERS AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE of New Cast Iron Pillars and Bases, Reels, Winding Machines, Strap Splicing Machines, Paper Spool Finishing and Cutting Machines, Testing Machine, Wrought Iron and Galvanized Pipes, Cast Iron Castings, Shaft Pulleys, Thick Bardans, Shaftings, Rope Pulleys, Steam Pipes, Shaft couplings, Cane Baskets, Wraping Machines.

Under instructions from Greaves Cotton and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 28th April, 1916, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Apollo Mills premises, at De Lisle Road, the following goods, such as:—

New cast iron pillars and bases, verticle winding machines, 20 spindles, strap splicing machines, paper cutting machines, paper spool finishing and cutting machines, testing machine, double cased copper cavity pan, wrap reels, cane skips, wastage wood, hoop iron scraps, C. I. castings, old corrugated sheets, old card canes, drums, tin scraps, steel and C. I. bevels, wrought iron, C. I. pipes and bends, fluted rollers, wrought iron and galvanized pipes, machine pulleys, shaft pulleys, shaftings, bardans, rope pulleys, shaft couplings, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, known as Treacher's Building, at the Esplanade, near the High Court, Fort, realizing a good Interest to Invest Capital.

Under instructions from the Directors of Messrs. Treacher and Co., Ltd., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of May, 1916, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), the following Valuable Landed Property on the premises:—

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of land together with buildings and premises erected and built thereon, situate, lying and being at the Esplanade and Eldon Road, in the Island of Bombay and admeasuring 737 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 1170, Street Nos. 31-32-21, Collector's Old No. 66, New No. 1600, New Survey No. 8446, and bounded on the North by a public road, on the East by the Rampart Row, on the West by a public road, and on the South by the property leased to Shamji Jadowjee.

The Measurement.

Ground Floor admeasures	5,160	square feet.
First Floor admeasures	5,759	square feet.
Second Floor admeasures,	6,239	square feet.
Third Floor, admeasures	5,866	square feet.

Ground rent is Rs. 46-13-9 yearly.

Leaso is for 999 years from 1867 and the whole premise realize a monthly rent of Rs. 4,100 or thereabouts.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

A splendid opportunity to open a new business.

AUCTION SALE of the Alhambra Theatre (Cinematograph) with its Fittings, Fixtures and Furniture, etc., at the junction of Sandhurst Road and Memonwada Road, Bombay.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Cinema De Luxe Theatres Co., Ltd., (in liquidation), and in pursuance of the directions given to him under an order of the High Court, made in the matter of the said Company (in liquidation), on the 25th day of February, 1916, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 2nd day of May, 1916, at 5 p.m., (S.T.), at the premises the theatre known as the Alhambra Theatre, (Cinematograph) at the junction of Sandhurst Road, and Memonwada Road, Bombay.

PARTICULARS:—The Theatre to be sold is built upon a piece of land leased from the City of Bombay Improvement Trust, and the whole is to be sold as a going concern including all furniture, fittings and fixtures.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla. Attorneys for the said Official Liquidator, at their Office in Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO OPEN A NEW BUSINESS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE CINEMATOGRAPHIC THEATRE KNOWN AS THE EMPIRE PICTURE PALACE AT THE QUEENS ROAD, DELHI.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq. The Official Liquidator of the Cinema De Luxe Theatres Co., Ld. (in liquidation) and in pursuance of the directions given to him under an order of the High Court of Bombay made on the 25th day of February, 1916, in the matter of the said company (in liquidation). Messrs. Crawford & Co., will sell by public auction on Tuesday the 16th day of May 1916 at 4 p.m. (S. T.). The following theatre on the premises at Delhi.

Particulars—The Theatre known as "The Empire Picture Palace" to be sold is built upon a piece of land leased from the Municipal Committee of Delhi and is situate at the Queens Road, Delhi and the whole is to be sold as a going concern, including all furniture fittings engine and fixtures therein belonging to the said company.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla attorneys for the Official Liquidator at their office No. 23 Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

Next MONDAY, the 24th instant being a Bank Holiday our usual weekly sale will take place on Tuesday, the 25th instant.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 27th April, 1916, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, opposite the Government Dockyard and next to the Great Western Hotel, in Apollo Sreet, Fort, horses, carriages and bicycles, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), and new designed furniture and sundry articles at 3 p.m. (S. T.).

Furniture such as mirror door almyrahs, cupboards, chairs, rich drawing room suites, fancy teapoys, marble top tables, glassware, etc

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the undermentiond insolvents, the following:—

Re:—Raghowji Kara Thucker, Insolvent.

Tobacco, country bidies, snuff, scale jars, shelf, small cupboard, mirrors picture frame, watch, etc.

Re:—Cursondas Mulji:—

11 pieces flannels.

Under instructions from J. Sanders Slater Esq., the Administrator-General, Bombay, and the Administrator of the estate and effects of the late Mr. George Burgess, the following effects of the said deceased:—

Wearing apparel, travelling trunk, carpets, boots, shoes, trouser, press, door curtains, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).

One Labuiri Motor Car, No. [redacted] 4 seated, with electric fittings.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).

2 rubber-tyred glass-fronted miniature office Broughams.

2 rubber-tyred palanquin shaped miniature office shigrams.

1 rubber handsome Victoria.

1 vis-a-vis (little used).

1 Arab horse.

Second-hand bicycles.

The property of a European gentleman:—

1 Handsome Rubber tyred Victoria.

1 Handsome Rubber tyred Brougham.

2 Waler horses.

By order of the Administrator and on account and risk of the purchaser.

1 Canoe shaped handsome Victoria by Festonji Press.

AUCTION SALE OF A MOTOR CAR WITH ELECTRIC FITTINGS.

Under instructions from J. Sanders Slater Esq., the Administrator-General, Bombay, and the Administrator of the estate and effects of the late Mr. George Burgess, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of April, 1916, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), at their Office No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, effects of the said deceased:—

One Labuiri Motor Car, No. 1068, 4 seated, with electric fittings.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME STRONG BUILT VICTORIA, BROUGHAM AND TWO WALER HORSES.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public auction on TUESDAY the 25th day of April 1916, at 2 p.m., (S. T.), at their rooms No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort, the property of a European gentleman such as,

1 rubber tyred handsome Victoria.

1 rubber tyred Brougham.

2 Waler horses.

SALE AT 11-30 A.M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE QUANTITY OF LINSEED, CASTOR AND GINGELLY SEEDS, SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER EX. S. S. FERNDENE.

Upon the recommendation of Surveyors and for account of which it may concern the following cargo landed, damaged by fire and water ex. S. S. Ferndene, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by public auction at Carnac Bunder near Bombay Port Trust Revenue Office, on MONDAY, the 24th day of April, 1916, at 11-30 a.m., (S. T.) the following:—

A large quantity of linseed, castor seeds, gingelly seeds, loose as well as in bags.

A deposit of 50 p.c. will be reqired at the time of sale and the delivery to be taken within 24 hours.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, April 21, 1916.

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RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SON

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AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

Also a few pieces of furniture such as dining table sideboard, large sofas, card table, hatstand, marble top round table, washhand furniture, pictures, blackwood bedsteads, sewing machines, cooking utensils, glassware, crockeryware, etc.

By order of the Bank and on account and risk of the concerned.

1/12 12 cases each 25 dozen favourite and Sun Lotus Glass Chimneys.

By order of the offices concerned.

10 cases each 30 dozen glass chimneys.

On account of the Underwriters.

One five-gallon drum turpentine.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.).

1 second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 second hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.

1 grey Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.

The property of the Hon. Mr. W. D. Sheppard, C.I.E., I.C.S.

1 handsome strong state C. Spring Landau by Andrews, London, roomy and comfortable, in very good condition.

On SUNDAY the 23rd day of April 1916, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Club View" Club Road opposite Byculla Club, Byculla, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware best plated ware, dining table, arm, and without arm chairs, side-boards, dumbwaiters, teapoys, marble top table, drawing-room chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, suits of sofas and chairs, rich cabinets, ornaments, table and hall lamps, rich carpets, fancy figures, wall pictures, single and double bedsteads, dressing and washhand tables almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, corner cabinets, had stands, verandah benches, cane chairs, copper and aluminium utensils, etc. etc., property of W. K. Smith, Esq., proceeded to Shanghai, and others.

The property of another gentleman.

One handsome strong rubber tyred bicycle wheels by Press in very good condition.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Shum's Manzil," Navrosji Fardunji Road, opposite Tramway Stable, Colaba, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side-boards dumbwaiters, teapoys, marble top tables, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, rich cabinets, table ornaments, fancy figures, fancy vases, rich carpets, table and hall lamps, single and double bedsteads, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, mirror and panel door almyrahs, corner cabinets, hat stands, verandah benches, cane chairs, copper and aluminium utensils, etc., etc. The property of A. Templeman, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 4 p.m. (B. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the whole of the building materials of the properties Nos. 446, 448-50, 452-54 and 456-58 situate at Abdul Rehman Street.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any bid.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTIES AT BAZAR GATE STREET, DOONGRY COOLY STREET, BHAT BAZAR.

Suit No. 797 of 1909.

Damji vs. Hansraj.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on the days and time mentioned below sell by public auction the follwing properties: —

On MONDAY, the 22nd May, 1916, at 4.30 p.m., (S. T.), on the premises at Bazar Gate Street.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the south side of Hornby Row within the Registration district of the Fort and Colaba and which said land is registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under Nos. 533 and 789 and is assessed under No. 71 and bounded as follows that is to say on the north by a footpath and Hornby Row aforesaid on the east by a footpath and Bazar Gate Street on the south by Thakoordwar lane and on the west by the house of Matharradas Toolsidas which said premises admeasures about eighty-six and eighty-ninth square yards only.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th May, 1916, at 4.30 p.m. on the premises at Doongry Cooly Street, Bhat Bazar. All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses or warehouses built and

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & Co.—(Contd.)

standing thereon situate lying and being on the west side of Doongry Cooly Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration District of Bombay admeasuring three hundred and sixty-four square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Collector of quit and ground rent under old No. 824 and 837 and new No. 6560, old survey No. 140 and 141 new Survey No. 2793 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 1320 and 1321 and Street Nos. 418, 412, 424 and 428 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the east by the said Doongry Cooly Street, on towards west by a sweepers passage on or towards the north by the house of Gangadas Vijbhukandas and on or towards the south by the House of Haji Abdool Latiff Khondwonee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Madhowji Kamsar and Chotubhai, Solicitors at Medow Street or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE WELL BUILT COMFORTABLE BUNGALOW KNOWN AS OLYMPIA HOUSE WITH FURNITURE AND OUT-HOUSES AT MATHERAN.

Under instructions stated in the last Will and Testament of the late Mr. Fudoonjee Framjee Karaka, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the following very valuable bungalow with furniture and out-houses.

All the rights of the lease of that piece or parcel of land and premises with their appurtenances situated at Matheran in the Sub-District of Karjat in the District of Colaba containing by admeasurement 4 acres and 24 gunthas be the same a little more or less and described and particularly denoted as No. 119 in a certain Map or Plan of Matheran deposited with the Collector of Colaba together with a large pucka built bungalow standing thereon, known as the "Olympia House" and together wth all out-houses (pucka built) standing thereon including furniture, etc.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

The tenant Mr. George Gaggan has kindly consented to allow the inspection of the house from 19th to 23rd April, 1916, to all who desire to do so.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CHANNA STREET FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd May next, at 4.30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the mortgagees Messrs. Anupchand Gulabchand and Kasturchand Rupajee and on account and risk of mortgagor Abdool Razak bin Abdul Aziz the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Channa Street within the Fort in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 188 4/9 square yards or thereabouts [illegible] the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 691, New No. 5881, Old Survey No. 1017, 1018, 1019 and New Survey No. 8360 assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 2547 and Street Nos. 38-40-42 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by Modikhana Street, on or towards the West by sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the house of Nooridin Borah and on or towards the South by the house of Dorabji Broker, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., solicitors, or to the undersigned.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH FRUIT BEARING GARDENS TOGETHER WITH BUNGALOWS, OUT-HOUSES, WELLS AND PLANTS AT CHIMBOOR AND DEOVNAR.

Under instructions from the administratrix of the late Mr. Dadabhoy D. Jusawala, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 14th proximo, sell by Public Auction on the prmieses at "Dady Bagh" at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following:—

Two large very valuable fruit bearing gardens with big fronts abutting on Bombay to Trombay public for going to Chimboor and Deovnar known as "Dady Bagh" and containing by admeasurement 18 acres and 12½ gunthas or thereabouts together with bungalows, outhouses, structures, four large wells of sweet water, 3,000 ft. of pucca built water channel about 425 Hafoos, Paheri and other good quality mango trees 400 pomelos, 192 chikoos, English and country roses, pine apples, papai, plantains, lemons, pomegranates and variety of other best fruit trees. In Bombay Exhibition of 1904 silver medals was awarded only to this garden for the bes quality of pomeloes and chikoos. The gardens are within easy reach from Sion, Kurla and Ghat Kopar stations and they are next and opposite to H. H. the Aga Khan's Garden; bearing Survey No. 128, Pot No. 1, 2, 3, 4, Survey No. 129, Pot No. 1/1, 2, 3/1, 4, Survey No. 335, Pot No. 1, Survey No. 382, Falni No. 1, the Garden "Rustom Bag" bears Survey Nos. 94, 96, 97, 98, 334, 353, 381, Pot Nos. 1, 11 and 13, 1-5, 1, 1-2, 2, and Falni No. 1.

The Garden at Deovnar is on the Trombay public road from Kurla opposite to Messrs. Shapurji Godiwala's and Burjorji D. Lam's gardens, containing by admeasurement about 47,370 square yards or

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & Co.—(Contd.)

thereabouts and they are also within easy reach from Sion, Kurla and Ghat Kopar stations. There also three large wells, tanks, bungalow and outhouses. The land bears Survey Nos. 79, 79, 40, Pot Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, Falni No. 1, Pot No. 6, and the two pieces of garden land bear survey Nos. 76, 78 and Falni Nos. 6 and 1.

N.B.—It is supposed that the above gardens are redeemed from building fines and the buildings could therefore be built for agriculture purpose and besides there is every probability of the railway being run on the line from Kurla to Chimboor and Deovnar soon after the war as the sanction has already been obtained from the Bombay Municipality by the G. I. P. Ry. Co. in July 1914.

Grafts, loyers for sale; oxen, carts, implements, corn stock, grass, chemical manure, etc., will be sold separately.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 21st April, 1916.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

(On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists.)
No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

Residence Telephone No. 696.

A VERY GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT.

AUCTION SALE OF 6 PIES SHARE OF AND IN THE COMMISSION OF THE LUXMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED PAYABLE BY THE BOMBAY COMPANY LIMITED.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 973 of 1914.

LALBHAI KALLIANBHAI JAVERI ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

SAHEBSHINGH MANIBHAI and others ..... Defendents.

By order of the Receiver appointed by the High Court in the above suit Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 10th May at 4 p.m., (S. T.), sell by public auction at their auction room No. 53, Medows Street, Fort (first floor opposite the Oak Lane.

All that 6 pies share of and in the commission of the Laxmi Cotton Manufacturing Company Limited payable by the Bombay Company Limited under and agreement dated the 2nd day of September 1901 made between the said Bombay Company Limited of the one part and Manibhai Jeshingbhai deceased of the other part.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had on application to Messrs. Dastur and Company Solicitors for the Receiver at their office at Ismail Building Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

A VERY GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO STATIONERS, PRINTERS, BOOK-BINDERS AND GENERAL CONSUMERS.

AUCTION SALE OF A STATIONERY SHOP AS A GOING CONCERN.

Under instructions from the mortgagees in possession [illegible] on account and at the risk of the mortgagor [illegible] Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms at 53, Meadows Street, Fort, (where all the goods have been removed for Auction Sale) the entire stock-in-trade of a stationery shop consisting of various sorts of High Class Note Papers and Letter Papers, Writing Pads, such as Light House, and Drake etc., Typewriting papers of different sizes, carbon papers of best makes, typewriter ribbons, a large lot of single and double cash ruled and ordinary ruled account books, pins, paper fasteners and clips, drawing pins, Inkotine, nibs, seals, various sorts of visiting cards, pencil sharpeners, pin cushions, large lot of penholders and pencils, inks of qualities, stamps pads, blotter, foolscap paper book bank, cut glass wooden and ordinary inkstands, trays, metal and glass paper weights, pen racks, pen duplicate books, sealing wax, typewriter oils, chalk pencils, files, copying brushes, pencils of colours, a large lot of Manilla envelopes of all sizes and best makes single foolscap reams, twines, paper blocks, labels, drying papers, damping papers, index books, order books, fountain pens, waste paper baskets, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published.

The above goods are on view from Monday.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT THE WADI BUNDAR GOODS DEPOT OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company and in accordance with Section 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction on FRIDAY, the 28th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot at Wadi Bunder, the following consisting of a quantity of unclaimed goods and sweepings such as, bags of cotton seed, bags of wheat, bags of jawari, bags of linseed, bags of till seed, bags of toor, bags of harda, bags of dry chillies, bags of rapeseed, bundles of gunny bags, bundles of coir ropes, loose iron pipes, bale of F. P. cotton, wooden pieces bundles of bomp, empty drums, bags of groundnut seeds, bundles of jogri, bags of castorseed, bags of cotton, bags of sweeping grain, etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st April, 1916.

AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL OFFERS

THE ROMANCE OF ELAINE

"The biggest and best serial yet."

"THE CONSPIRATORS" | "THE WIRELESS DETECTIVE"

More Thrilling and Exciting than any of the Previous Episodes

ALSO

1. BIRDS AT HOME ..Scientific.
2. POLICE DOG ..Comic Cartoon.
3. PATHE'S GAZETTE Topical.
4. HOT STUFF Starlight Comic.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.

TIME—7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.—MATINEE—Saturday & Sunday 5 p.m

TO-MORROW SATURDAY

IMPERIAL CINEMA

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.

7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. — Matinee—Saturday & Sunday—5 p. m.

FOR THE COMMONWEALTH

9th Drama of WHOSE PAY? Series.—31 and 32 Episodes of

ROMANCE OF ELAINE

"The Biggest and Best Serial Yet"

ONLY THREE WEEKS MORE OF THIS WONDERFUL FILM.

LOOK OUT FOR

THE GIRL OF THE LOST ISLAND.

OR NEAL OF THE NAVY.

SALAMBO II
IN
OLYMPIA
From Friday 21st.

NEW

ALEXANDRA CINEMA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

To-morrow. To-morrow.

A Beautiful Italian Exclusive.

THE PRISONER OF THE ABYSS.

4,000 Feet. 3 Parts.

An ambitious story, the plot of this is unlike anything you remember to have seen. The gorgeous awe-inspiring mountain scenery, the gold mining camp, the disastrous jungle fire, the deep yawning abyss, etc., etc. are some of the principal items.

CHARLES CHAPLIN. CHARLES CHAPLIN.

THE SCREAM OF THE EARTH

in

"MABEL AT THE WHEEL"

a two-reel comic farce.

Time:—7, 8-45, 10-30, (Nightly)

EXTRA PRIZE SHOWS-SATURDAY AND SUNDAY-5-15.

USUAL HALF RATES. NO ADVANCE.

SALAMBO II
IN
OLYMPIA
From Friday 21st.

Kirloskar Sangit Mandali

GRANT ROAD

RIPON THEATRE

WILL PERFORM

On Saturday, 22nd April, 1916, at 9-0 p. m. (S. T.)

the ever popular Sangit Drama

SOUBHADRA.

AND

on Sunday, 23rd April, 1916, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.)

The Urdu Sangit play

TAJEWAPHA

PRICES AS USUAL.

Plan at Coy's residence and at the Theatre.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.

CINEMA SHOWS HERE ARE PLANNED ON SOBER LINES TO UPLIFT THE CITIZENS SO THOSE WITH STRONG RELIGIOUS BELIEFS CAN SAFELY ATTEND ON HOLY DAYS.

COLOURED FILM
COLOURED FILM

"THE BELOVED VAGABOND"

A romance of great dramatic power showing the beauties and fascination of life in the open air on the Great Gay Road.

"WILFUL WALLOPS FOR WEALTH"

A film showing how the two "Starlight" tramps get into difficulties through undertaking to interfere with other people's affairs.

"EQUESTRIAN ACTS BY THE WORLD'S SMALLEST HORSEMEN."

Three tiny circus children perform wonderful feats in the ring.

"ON A BOY SCOUTS' FARM" and "DEFENDERS OF EMPIRE".

Glimpses into the training of young Britons as farmers and sailors.

EASTER SATURDAY.

"THE BELOVED VAGABOND"
"AN ADVENTURE IN A HAREM"
(Long Coloured Comic)
"ON A BOY SCOUTS' FARM"

EASTER SUNDAY,

Stirring Drama in five reels:

"COLORADO"

A soldier is sentenced to imprisonment for striking his superior officer, but he escapes and and goes gold mining in Colorado. In spite of the machinations of two villains he not only finds gold but also marries the girl he loves.

Featuring

HOBART BOSWORTH & LOUISE BAXTER.

Splendid two part Comedy

"THE LITTLE LADY ACROSS THE WAY"

A tomboy of a girl incites the wrath of the bachelor living next door. He has had an unhappy love affair, but the liveliness of Jane rouses him to admiration and after many evasions she finally consents to marry him.

JANE GAIL IN THE TITLE ROLE.

Also the latest
PATHE GAZETTE.

EASTER MONDAY.
"COLORADO"
"DAVID GARRIC"
PATHE GAZETTE.

NOTE;—During the remainder of the week Sunday's programme will be presented.

Prices:, Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8 and 4.
Box Seats Rs. 2.

EASTER TREAT.

Prizes will be given at both shows on Saturday, Sunday and Monday. Each of the entrance tickets will be marked with letter A.B.C.D. or E. During the interval one of these letters will be drawn and holders of tickets with the winning letter could exchange them for a box of chocolates in the Garden during or at the close of the show. One out of every five patrons is sure to win a prize. The maximum number of prizes will be Boxes 35, Stalls 65, Dress Circle 20, Balcony 30 and Gallery 80.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR
ITALIAN GRAND OPERA SEASON.

LAST FEW NIGHTS!

TO-DAY owing to "Good-Friday" holiday, the Theatre will be closed.

Tomorrow, Saturday, Special Matinee
5 p. m. "CARMEN"

9-30 "LA BOHEME"
Puccini.

Cast:—Mdslles. Gonsalez, Russ, Sig. Belloni, Cacialli and Lois.

SUNDAY, 23rd MATINEE
5 p. m. "RIGOLETTO"

9-30 "LA GIOCONDA"
(Poncielli.)

Cast:—Sig. Capelli, Cacialli, Belloni, Mdslles. Derevers, Visoni and Russ.

Mon. 24th "LA BOHEME"
Tues. 25th "LUCIA di Lammermoor."
Wed. 26th "FAUST" (final performance).
Complimentary benefit to Sig. Cacialli.

Prices Rs. 5 to 1. Plan at ROSE & Co.
Matinee:—Rs. 3, 2, 1 & 8 Ans.

SALAMBO II
IN
OLYMPIA
From Friday 21st.

GREEN'S RESTAURANT

The Roof Garden Restaurant will be open on Saturday next the 22nd and Monday next the 24th April 1916.

The following Bands will play selected programmes of music on the following days.

Saturday, 22nd April

Band of the B.B.&C.I. Ry. Vol's from 8 to 11 p. m.

Monday, 24th April

Band of the 108th Infantry from 8 p.m. to 11 p.m.

A Recharche Dinner @ Rs. 4 per head will be served on both occasions.

Tables can be booked in advance.

CHAS. STENGLER.
General Manager.

The Celebrated Indian Confectioner,

AMICHAND GOVINDJI

The oldest and most popular Confectioners Depot in India.

(Established over Half a Century Ago.)

Opposite Jumma Masjid, Shaik Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.

'Phone, No. 676.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following Certificate:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Fericadan Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govindji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, *Chairman.*
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, *Secretary.*

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various description and sizes.

THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALVAS of different description such as:
(a) Mahim Halva (or Div). (b) Saffron Halva with almonds. (c) Gummy Halva. (d) Rose scented Halva (e) Vanila Halva (f) Muskati Halva (g) Ice Cream Halva (h) Orange Halva.

All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous Public are requested to give us a trial.

A. R. DIAS & BROTHERS

A. R. Dias, late of Messrs. Leach & Weburny)

Professional Tailors, Breeches Makers and Complete Gentlemen's Outfitters, Boot and Shoe Makers.

51, Meadows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Branch:—2 New Queen's Road,

JAPANESE

PILSENER BEER

replaces

GERMAN PIL R.

DAI NIPPON BREWERY COMPANY

The Largest Brewery in Japan monopolising Japan and the Eastern Markets.

ASAHI BRAND

The Best Brand in Japan.

Nothing to match it in quality.

Sub-A ents:

D C. OOMRIGAR & CO.
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BOMBAY.

The Best Pure Linseed Double Boiled Oil in the Market is

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THE MANELESS LION BRAND.

G.O.M.&M.F.G.Co.Ld. MANELESSLION TRADE MARK AHMEDABAD

Sold in Five Gallon Drums.

To be had from all Dealers in Paints Colours and Varnishes.

Manufactured by the—

Gujarat Oil Mill & Mfg. Co. Ld. of Ahmedabad

Wanted Agents in Chief Centres of Trade all over India.

or further particulars, please apply to:—

Messrs. BALABHAIJAMNADAS & Co

Agents:—The Gujarat Oil Mill & Mfg. Co. L

P. O. KALUPUR, ASARNA, AHMEDABAD

THE

ORIENTAL IRON WORKS

MANUFACTURERS OF

STORAGE TANKS AND CISTERNS:

Steel Trusses, Stanchions, Fire escapes, Gate Railings, etc.,

KUMBHARWADA 6TH LANE.

GOLPITHA, BOMBAY NO. 4.

MAXIMUM Insurance protection and MINIMUM of cost guaranteed by the

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE

Company, Limited.

For particulars apply to:—

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Managing Director,

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AGENTS WANTED.

FOR INDUSTRIALISTS.

Technical Chemist, Age 29, desires change. Has had varied Works' experience both at home and abroad, possesses intimate working knowledge of all branches of the refining of Oils, Fats and Waxes and also Candle-making experience.

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c/o Hans' Advertising Agency

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A Real Lever Simulation

GOLD WATCH FREE

The four lines of letters in this square stand for twelve 5's and two gilt names. We guarantee to send you, Absolutely Free, one (our famous Simulation 18ct. Gold Watches (ladies' or gents') if you send us the correct names; but you must comply with our conditions; and promise to show the Watch to your friends, as we wish to advertise our goods. It costs you nothing to try, so send at once, with stamp for reply.

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S	O	I	R	E

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BOMBAY CHURCHES.

EASTER SERVICES.

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

Service on Good Friday.—7-15 a.m., Matins, 7-45 a.m., The Litany and Ante-Communion Service, 10-0 a.m. Children's Service, 12-0 noon to 3 p.m. The Three Hours' Devotion, 6-30 p.m. Evensong (Choral) and Sermon. Preacher:—The Reverend C. D. T. Mason, Garrison Chaplain. Collections for the "Local Mission to the Jews."

Easter Sunday.—6 and 7 a.m., Holy Communion, (Plain); 8-0 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion—Choral.—Tours in F.; Hymns—131, 133, 559, 127. 322, 595; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Canticles—Walmisley in C.; Anthem—"They have taken away My Lord"—Stainer; Hymns—134. Anthem 135. 138; Collections for Sisters of All Saints'-Community.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Service on Good Friday morning at 10 o'clock. —Rev. R. M. Gray.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

Service at 11 a.m.

Service on Good Friday.—At 11 a.m.

ST. PTTER'S MAZAGON.

Service on Good Friday.—7-0 a.m., Matins; 7-30 a.m., First part of the Litany and the Reproaches; 9-30 a.m., "Stations of the Cross"; 12 to 3 p.m., Addresses on the "Seven Words" from the Cross by Rev. Father Nicholson; 6-30 p.m., Evensong, and Sermon by Rev. F. H. Lord; Alms for the "Mission to the Jews."

Easter Eve.—6-30 a.m., Matins and 1st part of the Liturgy; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Easter Day.—6-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 7-30 a.m., Matins; 8-0 a.m., Solemn Eucharist; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Alms for Church Expenses.

EMMANUEL CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

Service on Good Friday.—English Service:—8-0 a.m., Morning Prayer and Ante-Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Address; Collections for the Z. B. M. M. Beni-Israel Mission; Marathi Service:—9-0 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon; 12-3 p.m., Three Hours Devotion; Gujerati Service:—12-3 p.m., Three Hours Devotion.

Easter Day.—English Services:—8-0 a.m., Holy Communion; 11-0 a.m., Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon; Collections for the C. M. S. Vernacular Congregations. Marathi Service, 9-0 a.m. Gujerathi Service, 2-30 p.m.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	Apl.	h. m.	ft. in.	Apl.	h. m.	ft.
Fri.	21	m 0 46	27 7	21	m 6 49	14 0
		1 43a	29 0		7 30a	18 7
Sat.	22	m 1 28	26 11	22	m 7 30	14 7
		2 20a	28 4		8 18a	19 3
Sun.	23	m 2 16	26 1	23	m 8 15	15 7
		3 25a	27 7		9 23a	19 11
Mon.	24	m 3 18	25 2	24	m 9 16	16 10
		4 31a	26 9		11 1s	20 1
Tues.	25	m 4 33	24 5	25	m 10 36	18 1
		5 43a	26 3			
Wed.	26	m 0 1	24 3	26	m 0 31	19 7
		0 55a	26 1		0 7a	18 10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

April	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 21 (Friday)	,,	6h. 18m. ,, 0h. 57m.
,, 22 Saturday)	,,	6h. 17m. ,, 6h. 57m.
,, 23 (Sunday)	,,	6h. 16m. ,, 6h. 58m.
,, 24 (Monday)	,,	6h. 16m. ,, 6h. 58m.
,, 25 (Tuesday)	,,	6h. 15m. ,, 6h. 58m.
,, 26 (Wednesday)	,,	6h. 14m. ,, 0h. 59m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter April 25th, 4h. 8.3m, a.m.; New Moon May 2nd, 10h. 58-9m. a.m.; First quarter May 10th, 2h. 17.1m. p.m.; Full Moon May 17th, 7h. 41-3m. p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, On the 20th April 1916 was 30.033 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ships' barometer has to be increased or decreased by 031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with th observatory barometer reading given.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 19th April 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m. 10 a. m. 2 p. m 4 p. m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.789 Inc
Temperature of Air.....	84.9 Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	78.1 ,,
Dew Point	75.6 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.743 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10).....	4.0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air.....	89.7 ,,
Minimum	80.8 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight.....	WSW.W
Mean rate of Wind do.	98 Miles

CRIMINAL TRIBES.

The tribes mentioned below are declared by the Bombay Government to be criminal tribes under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911, and the registered members of these tribes in the Bijapur, Belgaum and Dharwar districts will be restricted in their movements to the respective districts:—Kaikadis or Korchas or Korwas including their sub-division, Harranshikaris also known as Adavi Chenchars, Chigribetgars and Pardhis, Ghantichors also known as Uchlias or Bhamptas, Waddars including their sub-divisions, Mang Garudis, Gujarati Bhats also known as Kanjars and Nats, Berads or Bedars, Lamains, Katbus and Kammis.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 20.

The disturbed conditions of yesterday in north-west India spread eastwards and thunderstorms and duststorms occurred over the greater part of the country.

Local rain has fallen in east Punjab, the adjoining districts of the United Provinces, Assam, east Bengal and south of the Peninsula; while a few falls are reported from Kashmir, Orissa, Central Provinces.

The chief amounts are:—Cherrapunji, Tezpur and Dhubri one inch each, Narayanganj and Mukteswar three-quarters; Hissar a quarter, Jagdalpur one.

A fresh disturbance is approaching Baluchistan from the west.

Forecast:—Extension of rainfall in north-east India and a decrease in East East Punjab.

RAINFALL IN MARCH.

In his general remarks on the rainfall in the Presidency in theu month of March last the Director of Agriculture, Bombay, says:—

Light isolated showers were received mostly on the 26th and the 28th at a few places in the Deccan and the Karnatak. There was no rain elsewhere. The fall was too insignificant to be of any material use for agricultural operations. The threshing of kharif crops has been completed. The standing rabi crops are generally in good condition except in the three northern districts of Gujarat where they were poor Their harvesting and threshing is in progress. The picking of cotton is in progress in Gujarat, Gujarat States. Bijapur, Dharwar and Southern Maratha Country States. Collection and burning of rab materials continues in the Konkan: elsewhere preparation of the land for the next season is going on.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 20th April 1916 giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall associated with dust or thunder-storms has been fairly general in the east Punjab; Hissar has had 0.21in. and Ambala 0.32in. Skies are clear in the southern half of the division and lightly or moderately clouded in the northern half. The air is damper than usual in the east Punjab. Temperature has fallen and is now in defect at Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Night temperature is in excess at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Day temperature is in considerable defect at Bikaner; night temperature is in excess in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature has fallen and is now in defect during the day at some stations.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Temperature has fallen and is now nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear in the north Bombay Deccan and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Temperature has fallen and is now in defect at most stations in the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Rainfall associated with thunder or dust-storms has been fairly general in the east Punjab. A few thundershowers have occurred also in Mysore, Malabar and the adjacent parts of south-east Madras. Conditions are possibly unsettled in the south of the Bay of Bengal.

A few thunderstorms may occur in the Madras Deccan, Malabar and south-east Madras and a few dust or thunder-storms in the United and the east Central Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a m. on THURSDAY, the 20th of April 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp in Shade Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall past 24 hours	Rainfall from 1st November to date.	Departure, 1st November to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire						
Do. (19th)	77.1	67.0	83	7.31		—3.55
Jask						
Do. (19th)	88.0	73.9	45	5.44		1.38
Muskat						
Do. (19th)	89.3	78.1	42	9.36		—5.68
PUNJAB—						
Multan	101.1	71.4	56	0.86		—0.77
Rawalpindi	87.0	60.6	47	7.18		—2.50
Lahore	84.0	60 6	57	0.02		—2.71
Hissar	100.6	67.9	65	0.21		1.65
Ambala	102.7	67.3	84	0.32		4.31
Delhi	100.0	71.0	53	0.06		1.71
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	106.2	76 4	40			0.70
Mainpur	101.5	69.1	49	0.02		1.02
Jhansi	107.3	80.2	38			0.58
Cawapore	102.4	74.3	53			0.60
Allahabad	104.6	79.9	33			01
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	100.1	77.4	48			0.05
Karachi	86.7	76.6	80			0.20
Ajmer	86.4	75.8	39			0.09
Jaipore	102.5	71.4	23	0.04		0.23
Kotah	105.0	80.6	22			0.03
Mount Abu	82.0	67.0	34			0
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	95.2	69.9	56			0
Dwarka	86.3	77.7	77			0.19
Veraval	82.3	74.3	81			0
Rajkot	101.1	71.8	67			0
Bhavnagar Para	103.0	72.4	81			0.01
Surat	92.5	74.7	62			0
Ahmedabad	103.9	73.8	62			0
Deesa	101.8	73.8	69			0
Neemuch	97.1	74.8	49			0.08
Indore	102.1	71.0	65			1.14
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	101.5	71.3	32			1.09
Saugor	101.4	72.0	31	0.02		1.27
Hoshangabad	104.0	76.6	23			1.43
Khandaw	104.4	79.9	36			0.22
Akola	102.5	73.5	32			1.95
Amraoti	99.0	73.1	22			1.02
Nagpur	101.1	76.9	32	0.01		1.49
Chanda	106.2	81.2	21			0.92
Raipur	104.1	81.1	34			1.25
KONKAN—						
Bombay	89.7	76.6	72			—0.13
Ratnagiri	88.5	77.1	71			0.81
Mormugao	87.9	79.1	73			0.39
Karwar	90.5	78.1	64			4.12
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	103	9 67	3	41		0.18
Ahmednagar	96.9	63	4	25		3.62
Poona	94	8 66	9	60		0.33
Sholapur	99	8 73	3	46		1.27
Bijapur	94	0 72	1	51		0.58
Belgaum	85	8 66	0	51		2.61
Ahmedabad	99.7	65	1	41		2.04
Nizamabad (Indur)	103	4 77	0	35	0.02	1.03
Hyderabad	97.5	77.0		67		3.69
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	13.7	79.1		66		8.74
Calicut	91.8	80.6		81	0.49	13 98
Cochin	90.5	77.0		77	0.01	13.87
Colombo	89.5	77.0		94	0.14	39.08
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	94	0 75.2		69	0.08	20.81
Bellary	101.5	70.4		45		
Cuddapah	108.0	82.1		51		9.48
Madras	95.2	82.6		80		21.24
Bangalore	96.8	67.8		82	0.13	4.12
Coimbatore	94.4	71.5		82	0.53	7.29
Trichinopoly	103	3 70.7		53		
Negapatam	96.2	81.5		69		24.26

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, April 20.)

Mr. Vinayak Krishna Namjoshi to act as Political Agent, Jath State and Daphlapur Estate, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. K. N. Kabraji.

Mr. H. V. Braham, I.C.S., to act as Political Agent, Akalkot, from the date of departure of Mr. Tupper until the arrival of Mr. Painter.

Mr. H. L. Painter, I.C.S., to be Political Agent, Akalkot.

Mr. M. N. J. Wadia, I.C.S., Assistant Judge Belgaum, to be Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Belgaum.

Mr. G. C. Shannon, I.C.S., Assistant Judge, Bijapur, to be an Assistant Sessions Judge, and to exercise jurisdiction in the Court of Session established for the Bijapur Sessions Division.

Mr. H. R. Hume to be Second Grade Deputy Inspector-General of Police.

Mr. J. W. Fellowes to be First Grade Superintendent of Police.

Mr. E. H. E. Leggatt, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Judge and Sessions Judge, Kanara.

Mr. H. O. Moore, Assistant Superintendent of Police, has been allowed an extension for one month and twenty-nine days of the furlough granted to him.

Major W. C. Anderson, Cantonment Magistrate, Ahmednagar, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 1st May 1916, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Lieutenant C. T. Wright-Warren to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate, Ahmednagar, in addition to his military duties, during the absence of Major W. C. Anderson on leave.

Mr. W. H. Luck to be First Grade Deputy Inspector-General of Police.

Mr. R. P. Lambert to be Second Grade Deputy Inspector-General of Police and to take rank above Mr. H. R. Hume.

Mr. J. V. Cooke to be First Grade Superintendent of Police taking rank next below Mr. J. W. Fellowes.

Mr. Bulchand Alumal to be a Sixth Grade Deputy Collector in Sind with effect from 5th March 1916 vice Mr. Bhailal Purushottam Shah, retired.

Vice Rao Bahadur Asardas Motaram and Mr. Jhamrai Lahorimal Sujanani, retired, Mr. Chetanram Tahilram Lala and Mr. Shersing Tanwarsing to be Sixth Grade Deputy Collectors in Sind.

Mr. Mongharam Chandiram to continue to act as a Sixth Grade Deputy Collector in Sind vice Mr. Mulram Kirparam on leave.

Mr. J. K. N. Kabraji, Collector of Bijapur, is granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from 25th April 1916, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. G. S. Henderson, Second Deputy Director of Agriculture, has been allowed to return to duty.

Mr. G. Monteath, I.C.S., Collector of Kanara, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for three months with effect from 1st May 1916.

Mr. Vinayak Krishna Namjoshi to act as Collector of Bijapur during the absence on leave of Mr. J. K. N. Kabraji.

Mr. J. H. E. Tupper, I.C.S., to be Collector of Kanara vice Mr. G. Monteath, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. H. V. Braham, I.C.S., to act as Collector of Sholapur from the date of departure of Mr. Tupper until the arrival of Mr. H. L. Painter, I.C.S.

Mr. L. J. Mountford, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Collector of Ahmedabad.

Mr. H. L. Painter, I.C.S., to be Collector of Sholapur.

Mr. L. J. Sedgwick, I.C.S., to act as Collector of Ahmedabad from the date of departure of Mr. Painter until the arrival of Mr. Mountford.

The appointment by the Government of the British East Africa Protectorate of Mr. P. H. Browne to act as Emigration Agent for that Protectorate at Karachi vice Mr. James Campbell, is approved.

Indian Medical Service.—Paul Xavier Godinho, to be temporary Lieutenants, subject to his Majesty's approval, with effect from 17th December 1915.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.—Lieutenant Neville Greaves Hunt to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st April 1916. to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy.

Lieutenant Robert Theodore Hope Mackenzie. Dated the 1st April 1916.

Second-Lieutenant Clive Noble Rich to be Lieutenant vice N. G. Hunt, promoted. Dated the 1st April 1916.

Second-Lieutenant Frederick George Bruce Hawkins to be Lieutenant, vice R. T. H. Mackenzie, promoted. Dated the 1st April 1916.

Second-Lieutenant Thomas Newton Begbie to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st April 1916.

B. B. and C. I. R. Volunteer Rifles.—Major Reginald Hepburne Heath, V.D., resigns his commission, and is permitted, on retirement, to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps. Dated 1st April 1916.

Staff Sergeants Frederick Lionel McNevin, Supervisor, First Grade, P. W. D. Bombay, to be Sub-Conductors, to complete the establishment, with effect from 20th November, 1915.

Temporary Assistant Surgeon D. R. Kharas, L. M. & S., to act as Medical Registrar at the J. J. Hospital, Bombay with effect from the forenoon of 4th January 1916.

Temporary Assistant Surgeon F. C. Kharadi, M.B., B.S. to be House Surgeon Bai Motlibai and Sir D. M. Petit Hospitals, Bombay with effect from the forenoon of 14th January 1916.

Messrs. Pochaji Jamshedji Pocha, LL.B., Mangaldas Ichharam Mehta, LL.B., and Ignatus Sequeira, LL.B., are admitted as vakils of the High Court.

Rao Bahadur Ganesh Venkatesh Joglekar, Huzur Deputy Collector, Ahmednagar, is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from 25th April 1916 or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

According to telegraphic reports from the districts received in the office of the Director of Agriculture, Bombay, there was rain during week ending 18th instant in the Konkan, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara and the Karnatak. Standing crops are generally in good condition except for slight damage by storm in two talukas of Larkana. Picking of cotton continues in Kaira, Rewa Kantha, Bijapur, Dharwar and Kolhapur. Harvesting of rabi crops is generally in progress. The supply of fodder is adequate except in parts of Sind, Kaira, Kathiawar, Cutch and Baroda. Agricultural stock is generally sufficient and cattle are in good condition except in parts of Larkana, Hyderabad, Thar, and Parkar, Ahmedabad and Palanpur. The supply of water for drinking is generally adequate Water for irrigation is deficient in parts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach, Kathiawar Dharwar and Kolhapur. Prices of food-grains have slightly fallen in Gujarat and were generally steady elsewhere.

VITAFER is the Tonic Food which invigorates without reaction.

THE BRITISH MAKERS of the British Tonic Food

VITAFER

are asked to publish the following:

LONDON, *August 14th, 1914.*

"I should like to offer my testimony to the efficacy of VITAFER. I had a serious attack of Malaria, contracted in India, lasting seven months, part of which time was spent in a Nursing Home in London. On reaching convalescence I tried VITAFER with marvellous results. I have regained my usual robust health, and as this was the only Tonic used, my recovery can be attributed to nothing else.

"Please make this known wherever there are sufferers from Malaria and its deleterious effects. To them it will prove a boon."

VITAFER is the quickest restorative in all cases of Mental Exhaustion, and the physical condition described as "below par." It acts like a charm in Nervous Debility, and in all conditions brought about by over-work and climatic dangers.

Vitafer

The Greatest of all Tonic Foods

is and always has been purely British in conception, ownership and production.

N.B.—The moderate price places it within the reach of all.

Sold by all Chemists in air-tight bottles of 4 oz., 8 oz., and 16 oz., at Rs. 1-12, Rs. 3, and Rs. 5.

VITAFER is produced entirely by

SOUTHALL BROS. & BARCLAY, LTD., of BIRMINGHAM, Eng., an old established and well known English Firm of high repute. (Founded 1823.) All the processes of VITAFER manufacture are carried out in their own works at TIPPERARY and BIRMINGHAM.

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BRITISH *therefore* BEST

DRINK THEBEST

DRINK

HUNTLY BLEND SCOTCH WHISKY.

AGD, PURE, MILD AND GOOD.

INSIST UPON HAVING THE SAME.

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"THE PRIDE OF INDIA"

The wisdom of the East and the stored-up nowledge of ages past is presented to you in a course of lessons in Hypnotism, Personal Magnetism, Occult Therapeutics, Telepathy, Will-culture, Clairvoyance, etc. This is a system that will turn a life of mediocrity into one of success and is above all price and value. Books and Courses published by the Latent Light Culture can be had at Bombay Office. If you are interested in the above sciences, apply for a free copy of "The Pride of India" to

THE SECRETARY

THE LATENT LIGHT CULTURE,

Pannalal Terrace, Grant Road,

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CHEAP RATES—THOROUGH WORK—

SPECIAL SUPERVISION,

If you want your motor car thoroughly repaired, overhauled without any trouble and worry, and under the prompt and personal supervision of an automobile expert, please send your motor to—

N. S. GUNMAKER.

AUTOMOBILE ENGINEER,

Corner of Grant Road, BOMBAY.

THE ORIGINAL FIRM OF

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co.

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If your EYES PAIN or fail to give you normal sight, DO NOT HESITATE to consult us at once.

Our OPHTHALMIC SURGEON from the ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC (MOORFIELDS) HOSPITAL is always on our premises to give advice to purchasers of glasses and examine eyes retinoscopically FREE OF CHARGE.

Our prices are moderate and our stock is of the very best manufacture. All our lenses and frames are guaranteed to be made on scientific measurements and given at shortest notice.

The fact that we have the honour of having among our constituents many of the Government High Officials, Members of the Legal and Medical Professions, Rajas and Nawabs whose written opinions we hold is a sufficient recommendation for our scientific working and high quality of goods.

LU-LU" EYE DROPS

An absolutely non-irritant and a positive cure for all sore, ulcerated and weak eyes. Price Re. 1.

An illustrated essay on the Eye containing full information sent post free on request.

G. SAJAN & Co. TILE & MARBLE MERCHANT SCULPTURE & MONUMENTAL SUPPLIER POST No 4 BOMBAY

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, April 19th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..	8,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		1,000
" Sales of East Indian	..	250
" Imports		12,000
Mid. American	..	7.89—1
Egyptian F. G. F.	..	11.16—4
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) ..	May..	11.81—10
	.. July ..	11.96—10
New Orleans 10 a.m.	..May ..	11.66
	..July ..	11.85

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.	
April	7.70	
April-May.	7.69	
May-June.	7.69	
June-July	7.66	
July-Aug.	7.64	
Aug.-Sept.	7.58	
Sept.-Oct.	7.52	+1
Oct.-Nov.	7.48	
Nov.-Dec.	7.43	
Dec.-Jan.	7.40	
Jan.-Feb.	7.38	
Feb.-March	7.38	
March-April	7.39	

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 19th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	Decline on previous price.
April	7.63	6
April May	7.61	7
May-June	7.61	7
June-July	7.59	6
July-Aug.	7.57	6
Aug.-Sept.	7.52	5
Sept.-Oct.	7.46	5
Oct.-Nov.	7.42	5
Nov.-Dec.	7.38	4
Dec.-Jan.	7.35	4
Jan.-Feb.	7.33	4
Feb.-March	7.33	4
March-April	7.33	5

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, April 19th.

Months.	To-day's price
May	11.10 unchgd.
July	11.23—1
November	10.92—3

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, April 19th.

M.G. Bengal, "Good"	..	5.75
" " "Fully Good"	..	5.90
" " "Fine"	..	6.05
M.G. No. 1 Oomra, "Good"	..	6.10
" " "Fine"	..	6.40
M.G. Broach, "Good"	..	7.50
" " "Fully Good"	..	7.65
" " "Fine"	..	7.80
" Scinde, "Good"	..	5.70
" " "Fully Good"	..	5.85
" " "Fine"	..	6.00

Unchanged.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, April 19th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	2,000
" Forwarded	43,000
" Imports	41,000
" Stock	813,000

MONEY MARKET.

London, April 19th.

Bar Silver Spot	30¾+5/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Absence of Supplies—Firm.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 9/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 13/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5¼
Interest day to day loans	4
" 7 day market loans	4
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about	£657,000
Consols 2½%	57 5/16
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	53¾
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	80⅝
Government Securities 3%	66⅜+⅛ unchgd.
Exchange on London at Paris Fres. unchgd.	28.30

Unchanged. Ungd.

WAR LOANS.

London, April 19th.

3½% 1925—1928..	£87¾ unchgd.
4½% 1925—1945..	£96⅝ "

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, April 19th.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 30,00,000 :—

		Rs.
Rs. 10,000 were allotted to Calcutta		
39,000 " " to Bombay		49,000
Tenders on Calcutta	at 1-4 1/32.	
" Bombay		
Min. Rate Received	Calcutta / Bombay 12%	above that rate in full.
Telegraphic Transfers :—Immediate.		
Rs. 4,27,000 were allotted to Calcutta		
9,68,000 " " to Bombay		19,53,000
5,63,000 " " to Madras		
Tenders on Calcutta	at 1-4 1/16	
" Bombay		
Min Rate Received	Calcutta / Bombay 12%	above that rate in full.
Telegraphic Transfers :—Deferred.		

THE FRENCH CLEANING
Renovate Dresses & Suits by Special French Process
DYEING Co.
19-40 MEADOWS ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

3,63,000 were allotted to Calcutta } 9,93,000
6,30,000 " " to Bombay }
Tenders on Calcutta } at 1-4 1/32
" Bombay }
Min Rate Received { Calcutta / Bombay } 12% } about that rate in full.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale Rs. 40,70,000.
Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 30,00,000
Extra Allotment.—
Transfers on Bombay Rs. 1,00,000 @ ¼ 3/32

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 19th.

		Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	..	13,000
" Exports to Great Britain	..	6,000
" " to Continent	..	1,000
Futures at New York May.	..	11.87— 7
Futures at New York July	..	12.01— 7
Spot Cotton at New York	..	12.00—10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	..	11.88 Unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans May	..	11.71—1
Futures at New Orleans July	..	11.89—3
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	..	7¾
Demand Bills.	..	4.76.50
Silver Commercial Bars	..	64½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, April 19th

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Old Crop. Paid	61
Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Old Crop. Paid	60

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe—61½ lbs. March-April nominal, unchgd.	62

AUSTRALIAN

South Australian April sellers unchgd.	66/6
Victorian / New South Wales April sellers unchgd.	67

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley—May-June Buyers unchgd.	50/6

SEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship April-May London. Paid	75/6+2s.
Toria Rapeseed Sellers unchgd.	64/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Apr.-May. sellers	71/6+1s.

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) May.-June Hull sellers	£13-10-0+5s.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper. Unchgd.	£134
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£130+2
Copper Braziers	£148
Yellow Metal	16
Hard Spelter Nominal	72½
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool.	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool	£28
Pig Iron No. 1 Gartsherrie	£6-10-0

Unchanged.

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Apr.-May. Sellers	3+1/16
Plantation First Latex Crepe May-June. unchgd.	5/2½ 3/2½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

April, 20.

Beyond a considerable amount of buying and selling of Broach in the bazaar a holiday feeling prevails and no business of any importance has been reported in contracts. We quote:—

Good Broach, April 262.
Fine Akola, May 236/7.
Fine Akola, July 240/1.

Messrs. PATEL BROS. MID-DAY QUOTATION.

Growth	Fine	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach			262/3	Apr. 1916
M. G. Begals	..	215/6	..	Jan. 1917
M. G. Begals	216	204	..	May 1916
M. G. Sind Punjab ..	211	..	..	"
M. G. Khandesh	228/9	217	..	"
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat.	248	..	..	"
M. G. Nagpore	247	..	..	"
M. G. Akola Khgm ..	237	..	..	"
Do.	211	..	..	July. 1916
M. G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	220	..	..	"
M. G. Broach	265	..	..	May 1916
H. G. Westerns	..	..	274	A/May '16
M. G. Westerns	..	..	281	"
H. G. Compta	..	..	292/3	"
H. G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..
H.G. Saw Ginned Dharwar.	..	..	285	"

TOTAL RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY AS COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS YEAR DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Growths.	1915-16	1914-15	Difference.
Khandesh ..	343,948	220,047	+ 123,901
Central India ..	162,137	116,284	+ 45,853
Barsi & Nagar ..	230,608	119,138	+ 111,420
Berar	622,024	383,093	+ 238,926
Central Provinces ..	161,342	188,793	— 27,451
Compta & Dharwar. ..	68,882		
Northern-Westerns.	44,139		
Coconada.	14,639	79,017	+ 59,977
Tinnevelly and Cambodia.	11,333		
Dhollera.. ..	77,122	83,001	+ 5,879
Broach	212,410	150,260	+ 62,150
Rajputana ..	68,675		
N. W. Prov. ..	268,275	424,509	+ 112,598
Sind-Punjab. ..	175,154		
Persian ..	481	190	+ 291
American ..	..	195	— 195
Egyptian ..	691	539	+ 152
Other Sorts ..	2,133	1,086	+ 1,007
Total ..	2,489,047	1,766,207	+ 722,840

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 20th April, 1916, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	
	226	216	204	..	Ready
Bengals (M.G.)	..	..	215	..	Jan. 1917
	..	..	..	..	
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	210	200	..	Ready
	..	228	214	..	Ready
Khandesh M.G.)	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	..	
Jalna (M.G.)	..	..	230	..	Ready
Barsee	..	..	260	..	Ready
Oomra M. G. (Fair-Staple)	..	236	228	..	Ready
	..	238	230	..	Ready
Akola-Kghm. Karanja (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	
	..	239	231	..	Ready
Oomrawatee descriptions M.G.	..	240	232	..	Ready
Dhamangaum Poolgaum(M.G.	..	..	..	..	
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	243	235	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	
Nagpore	..	250	242	..	Ready
Kamptl (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	..	250	242	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	
	..	268	265		263 Ready
	..	..	..	..	April
Broach (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	May

Miraj M. G.	..	..	312 Ready
Mathia (M.G.)	..	224 212	300 May/June
	..	..	.. Ready
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	293 Ready
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	279 May/June
	..	..	288 May/June
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..
	..	..	290 May/June
" (H.G.)	..	..	..
	..	..	284 May/June
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..
	..	..	296 May/June

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 19th April 1916:—

Cotton	10,677 Bales.
Wheat	14,446 cwts.
Linseed	29,644 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	3,884 "
Ginjelly seed	3,250 "
Poppyseed	576 "
Groundnuts	1,354 "
Castorseed	6,558 "
Rice	6,801 "
Myrabollams	6,605 "
Cottonseed	6,085 "
Mowraseed	107 "
Gram	3,319 "
Joowar	5,933 "
Maize	63 "
Barley	9,142 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, April. 20th—4 p. m.

	Ready	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. as. p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30		38 0 0	5 14 6
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30		37 0 0	5 14 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangli .		36 0 0	5 13 9
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi .		6 0 0	6 6 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore		5 13 0	6 3 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore		6 14 0	7 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold		7 10 0	8 0 0
Linseed, Brown Thin		7 6 0	7 12 0
Teelseed, White 85.15		43 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 75.25		42 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50.50		41 0 0	....
Teelseed, Black ...		36 0 0	....
Popyseed, White ..		6 14 0	7 4 0
Groundnuts ...		42 0 0	....
Mowrasood ...		4 6 0	4 12 0
Forward.		Rs a.	p.
Wheat April-May ..		5 13	9
Linseed May		8 2	0

Castorseed.
Ready .....Rs. 6-15, R. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed .....Rs. 24, B. T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready ..... 1s. 4 1-32d.
D.-D. Mail ..... 1s. 4 1.16d.
T. T. Forward 1s. 4 1-32d. June.
Bank's Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4 11-32d
D. do. Forward .....1s. 4 5.16. June.
Do. 6 m-s. Ready ..... 1s. 4 9-16d.
Francs m-s.t do. ..... 195¼ nom.
60 d.s. Hong-Kong ..... 152½.
Do Shanghai 210½
Do. Yokohama ..... 153¾.

BULLION.

English Bar Gold	26-6-0
Australian do.	25-6-0
Bombay do.	25-3-0
English Shield Sovereigns	16-6-0
English Dragons	15-6-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	77.13-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, April 20.

The Cotton Mill Share Market kept steady to-day.

Tata Iron and Steel Deferred shares opened very firm but the rates slightly dropped before close.

In Mill shares for May delivery Davids closed at Rs. 490.

Fazulbhai stood very firm at Rs. 466½.

Standards were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 1,142½ to Rs. 1,160, Madhavji from Rs. 1,430 to Rs. 1,440, Swadeshi from Rs. 1,700 to Rs. 1,705 and Central India from Rs. 2,255 to Rs. 2,267½.

Currimbhai were quoted at Rs. 252½, Simplex at Rs. 390, Indore Malwas at Rs. 280, Indian Bleachings at Rs. 157½ and Finlays at Rs. 272½.

Bombay Electric Tramway Ordinary shares improved to Rs. 246.

Tata Hydro Electric Ordinary shares were placed between the prices varying from Rs. 1,425 to Rs. 1,450 for May delivery.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares closed at Rs. 147. Deferred opened at Rs. 615 improved to Rs. 625 but again closed at Rs. 612½.

Central India Mill Preference shares were placed at Rs. 400 c. d.

Bombay Burma Trading shares were placed at Rs. 890.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes was done in the vicinity of Rs. 81.

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 94.

INDORE-MALWA UNITED MILLS, LD.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The ninth ordinary general meeting of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the Company, No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, when the following Directors' Report for the year 1915 was unanimously adopted:—

The Directors beg to submit their Annual Report together with the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1915, showing a net profit of Rs. 8,13,811-0-9 including the balance of Rs. 8,453-5-3 brought forward from the last account. The Directors have utilised Rs. 1,20,000 in paying an ad-interim Dividend at Rs. 8 per share for the half year ending 30th June 1915.

The Directors beg to recommend that the balance of Rs. 6,93,811-0-9 be disposed off as follows:—

Dividend at the rate of Rs. 10 per share		1,50,000 0
(i.e. 18% per annum.)		
Depreciation.		
Machinery	1,50,000	
Building	40,000	
Drosophore Installation.	2,000	
Sprinkler Installation...	2,000	
Fire Service	2,000	
Dyeing Installation	2,000	
Dead Stock Mill and Office Furniture	2,000	
		2,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund		1,50,000 0 0
Equalisation of Dividend Fund.		1,00,000 0 0
Repairs Fund		30,000 0
Bonus to Staff		14,000 0 0
To carry Forward		49,811 0 9
Total Rupees.		6,93,811 0 9

The Directors hope that this result will be considered satisfactory. The prospects for the current year are also favourable.

The Directors have considered it advisable and have ordered out 200 more looms with preparatory machinery to consume the extra yarn produced. Out of which some looms have already arrived and the rest are expected shortly.

The Directors have also thought it advisable to order out a waste-plant which is also expected to arrive shortly and thereby much of the waste will be used for yarn.

Your profits and fixed charges for the current year have been insured for Rs. 9,00,000 with the Yorkshire Insurance Co., and an insurance for £40,000 with the Lloyds has been effected against breakdown of machinery.

The Mill buildings and machinery together with cotton, yarn, cloth, stores etc., are insured against fire for Rs. 86,96,700.

Two of the Directors Messrs. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy and Juvarmalji Jamnadas who were due to retire by rotation were re-elected directors.

BANK OF BURMA, LTD.

LIQUIDATOR'S FIRST REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, April 20.

Mr. Holdsworth liquidator of the Bank of Burma Ltd., has issued his first report on the liquidation since the bank closed its doors in November, 13, 1911, to December 31, 1915. It is a lengthy document covering several columns of local newspapers. It starts with the preliminaries that took place prior to his being officially appointed liquidator by the court in 1912. Then it deals with the various (four) dividends declared in the last four years, first being two annas in the rupee in 1912, one anna and six pies in 1913, two annas six pies in 1914, and eight pies last year. The report next sets out in general terms the assets of the bank exclusive of cash and Government paper. Messrs. Mower and Co., owed the bank on the date of liquidation rupees forty-five lakhs and a half. The uncalled capital was a bad asset as the holders of partly-paid shares were two partners of Mower and Co. Further analysis showed that the greater part of the funds of the bank, when it went into liquidation, was invested in oil companies, viz loans in Rangoon Oil Co., Burma Investments Ltd., and amounts advanced on the security of the shares in the British-Burma Petroleum Company. The British-Burma Petroleum Company practically owned the whole of the share capital of the Rangoon Oil Co., and had guaranteed the repayment of loan by the Bank to the Oil Company. The liquidator thought the sale of the British-Burma Petroleum Company should be effected as quickly as possible without unduly sacrificing them. The position with which the liquidators were faced was, so far as the British Burma Petroleum shares were concerned, that the Bank had shares in the Company which had guaranteed the payment of ten lakhs of rupees to the Bank, so that it was unpolitic to hold on shares until such time as the loan fell due, as by so doing the Bank would be in a very awkward position, as any attempt to force repayment of the loan could be most detrimental to the British-Burma Petroleum Company. The report then goes in great detail into the shares which attracted considerable attention during the liquidation. Up to December 31, 1913 the amount realised in cash was Rs. 44,53,718 and the value of the British Burma Petroleum Company shares utilised in the payment of dividend in shares valued at 3-12 per share was 18,87,403. It has been necessary to compromise with some debtors for less than their debts due. In collections of debts liquidation has been much hampered by large amounts that have to be paid in court-fees owing to Rangoon not having a High Court. The Bank house in Rangoon was sold for Rs. 60,000 and Madras premises for Rs. 50,000. Also a large loss was incurred in the realisation of Mr. E. S. Attia's estate which owed the bank eleven lakhs of rupees. This debtor filed his schedule shortly after the bank closed its doors. The only shares of any importance held by the bank are the British-Burma Petroleum Company Rs. 2,88,389, the Moola Oil Co. Ltd. Rs. 1,09,000 the Irrawaddy Petroleum Syndicate Ltd., 64,750, the British Burma Petroleum Company Ltd., debenture stock £6,760. In addition to these assets there is a debt of ten lakhs due by the Rangoon Oil Co., and a few other assets of minor importance.

Unfortunately for liquidation, the war has seriously disturbed the money market and advantageous realisation of shares has been made very difficult. The liquidator concludes the report with reference to the protraction of the liquidation which he points out he is not responsible for, but those are responsible whose views as to the best means realising as much as possible for creditors did not coincide with the opinions of himself and his partner and who consequently opposed their most important recommendations. From experience gained in the distribution of dividends his opinion that such dividends were not suitable for liquidation had not been modified.

GERMAN MISSIONARIES.

LICENSE TO SOLEMNIZE MARRIAGES REVOKED.

The Bombay Government have revoked the license to solemnize marriages granted to the undermentioned ministers of the Basel German Evangelical Mission:—Revds. August Bermins, Eugen Bommer, Heinrich Menke, Martin Muller, Hermann Risch, Gustav Adolf Schmid and Christian Schraiber.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 19. Chosen Maru	Narita	Yokohama
April 20. Beme	Scott	Rangoon
Lhasa	King	Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

April 20.

Arosa	Taylor		Liverpool
Porto-de-Alexandretta	Gaulong		Genoa.

The following vessels obtained port clearance on Thursday:—

Steamer Zayani	Cokerji	for	Persian Gulf
" Dwarka	Lince	for	Persian Gulf
" Dilwara	Walker	for	Durban, &c.
" Pundua	Anderson	for	Persian

The following vessel entered the Docks for loading on Thursday:—

Steamer	Huntscastle	for	Liverpool, &c.

S. S. Kirin Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Kirin Maru (Eastward bound) arrived at Kobe on the 19th instant.

S. S. Zayani:—The steamer Zayani, 2,627 tons, Captain K. Cokerji, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf, etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Dilwara:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dilwara, 3,459 tons, Captain W. Walker, will sail to-morrow for Durban, etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Dwarka:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain E. R. Prince, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf, etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Pundua:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Pundua, 2,124 tons, Captain A. T. Andreason, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf, etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Arosa:—The steamer Arosa, 1,758 tons, Captain F. Taylor, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S. S. Porto de Alexandretta:—The Italian Mail S. N. Company's steamer Porto de Alexandretta, 2,583 tons, Captain Gaulonge, sailed on Thursday for Genoa, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Chosen Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Chosen Maru, 1,870 tons, Captain T. Narita, arrived in Bombay harbour on Wednesday evening from Yokohama, via intermediate ports, with a general cargo.

S. S. Beme:—The steamer Beme, 1,893 tons, Captain D. Scott, arrived in Bombay harbour on Thursday from Rangoon, with a cargo of bulk oil.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 959 tons, Captain C. R. King, arrived in Bombay harbour on Thursday from Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

Wednesday, 20th April, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Yetorofu Maru	..Ogura ..N. Y. Kaisha
B. Kenilworth	..tsuch ..L. Dreyfus
C. & R. Caithness	..Ison ..W. & A. G. & Co
K. Esneh	..Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Othello	..J. Finlay & Co
6 Ferndale	..Tellon ..J. M. & Co
7 Jehangir	..Lewis ..T. M. & Co
8 Lydia	..L. Dreyfus
12 Dilwara	..Walker ..M. M. & Co
14 Pundua	..Andreason ..M. M. & Co
15 Zayani	..Cokerji ..H. S. Shootri
16 Dwarka	..P. Gulf ..M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Novara	..Hetherington ..P. & O. Co
4 Roman Prince	..Anderson ..W. & A. G. & Co
5 Akbar	..T. M. & Co
9 Hartington	..W. & A. G. & Co

H. D. D.

Malaya Maru	..O.S. Kaisha

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Beme	..Scott ..Shaw Wallace & Co
Chosen Maru	..Narita ..O. S. Kaisha
Hild	..Ginsen ..F. F. Campbell & Co
Jehangir	..Lewis ..T. M. & Co
Risaldar	..Oakenshot ..T. M. & Co
Salsette	..Armitage ..P. & O. Co

EXPORTS.

April 20.

FOR LONDON.

Mandala (s) 88 cwts. turmeric, K. Gopaljee and Co.; 263 cwts. mustard seed, K. Gopaljee and Co.; 50 cwts. dry chillies, K. Gopaljee; and Co.; 60 casks groundnut oil, Coutts and Co.

FOR HULL.

Ferndene (s) 1,150 cwts. myrabolams, P. Mathuradas and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Esneh (s) 100 tons cut copra, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR LEITH.

Kenilworth (s) 40,000 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers; 19,762 cwts. barley, Ralli Brothers.

FOR KOBE.

Chosen Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 250 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 2,400 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 600 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu and Co.; 600 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.; 100 bales cotton, B. Abirchand and Co.

Novara (s) 6 cwts. moze teeth, A. N. Mianee.

Yetorofu Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 300 bales cotton, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 750 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 300 bales cotton, C. Ebrahim and Co.; 600 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.; 433 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 186 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, B. Abirchand and Co.

Malay Maru (s) 4,000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, S. Nathoobhai and Co.; 50 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 2,500 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 3,083 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co.; 400 bales cotton, C. Bomanji and Co.; 400 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.; 1,100 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Yetorofu Maru (s) 250 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 300 bales cotton, Y. K. Kwaisha; 200 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.; 665 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.; 200 bales cotton, T. Yuasa.

Novara (s) 5 cwts. moze teeth, A. N. Mianee.

FOR OSAKA.

Yetorofu Maru (s) 875 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

Malay Maru (s) 400 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 800 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Yetorofu Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Yetorofu Maru (s) 2,262 bales cotton, M. B Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Y. K. Kwaisha; 700 bales cotton, T. Yuasa.

Chosen Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Novara (s) 16 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Novara (s) 4 cwts. moze teeth, A. N. Mianee; 2½ cwts. ivory, M. Kasoom; 20 cases opium, M. M. and Co.

IMPORTS.

April 20.

S. S. Hild from Bangkok, Agents F. F. Campbell and Co.—82,303 pieces 6.839 bundles teak wood, 17 pieces timber other than teak wood, 10 bundles raw silk.

Absolutely Free
40 years experience, late Government Medical Officer
RAI SAHEB DR. DOSS'S
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Red and Navy "
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Amber and Green "
Navy and White "
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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Good Friday, Banks closed.
Tenth Jain Swetamber Conference, Madhav Bag.
Bombay Humanitarian Fund Prize Distribution gathering, Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, 4-30 p.m.
P. and O. Co's. s. s. Mandala with English Mails of 31st March, due at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, April 22.

Excelsior Theatre: "Carmen," at 5, "La Boheme" at 9-30.
Easter holiday, Banks closed.
Jain Conference (2nd day), Madhav Bag.

SUNDAY, April 23.

Excelsior Theatre, "Rigoletto", at 5; "La Cioconda" at 9-30.
Easter Day.
Jain Conference (3rd day), Madhav Bag.
P. and O. Co's. s. s. Morea, with English Mails of 7th April, due at 6 p.m.

MONDAY, April 24.

Bombay Engineering Congress, Secretariat, 10-30 a.m.
Easter Monday, Banks closed.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 p.m. Cinema and 9-30 p.m. Italian Opera season.
Royal Opera House, Cinema, 6.30 p.m. and 10 p.m.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10.30 p.m.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 5-45 and 10 30 p.m.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Orders by Major G. K. Walker, C.I.E., Commanding Poona Volunteer Rifles.

Poona, April 20.

355. Signallers.—Signallers will parade at Headquarters on Fridays at 5.30 p.m. until further notice.

Members wishing to join this class should submit their names to the Adjutant at once.

356. Holiday.—The Adjutant's Office will be closed except for urgent work on Friday next the 21st instant.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, 2/Lt.
Adjutant, Poona Vol. Rifles.

NOTICE.

There will be no Signalling Class on Friday next the 21st instant.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of the Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at Bombay Gymkhana this evening, commencing at 6 p.m.

March—Vive La Russe ..... Murrell
Overture—Banditen Streiche ..... Suppe
Valse—Blue Bells ..... Waldteufel
Selection—The Gondoliers ..... Sullivan
Serenade—Moonlight ..... Moret
Selection—The Passing Show ..... Finck
Piccolo Solo—Whistling ..... Lawton

ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. & O. Company's S. S. Morea with the outward Mails of the 7th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 p.m. on Sunday next.

CATHOLIC LIBRARY.

A Social Gathering preceded by an Address by Father Alban Goodier, S. J., will be held in the Library Hall Cavel Street on Easter Sunday night at 9-30. Members with their families are cordially invited.

TREAT TO WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

The members of the Princess Mary Gymkhana once again entertained about two hundred Indian wounded soldiers yesterday when Parsi and European ladies attended to their comforts. The G. I. P. Railway Band played some charming selections during the evening.

THE FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

A meeting of the Ladies' Committee of the Famine Relief Fund will be held to-day at 4.30 p.m. (S. T.) at Vanita Vishram, Sandhurst Road. (1) to express sorrow at the sad death of Mrs. Jamnabai Sakhai (2) to appoint an Hon. Secretary, (3) to arrange deputations of ladies for collections and to do some other important business.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

From the 20th instant telegrams in the eight commercial codes authorised for use within the United Kingdom and other British possessions may be exchanged between Portugal and countries in the extra European system. This concession does not apply to Portuguese colonies.

INDIAN STUDENT'S FRIENDS SOCIETY.

A general meeting of the above Society held yesterday evening at the Bombay Presidency Association Hall, Apollo Bunder, Mr. V. P. Vaidya, Bar.-at-Law, presiding.

The meeting was called to consider the question of sending a memorial to the Government of India on the disabilities of Indian students in the United Kingdom.

A small committee was formed for the purpose of drafting the memorial, and the meeting was dissolved.

ANGLO-INDIAN FORCE.

The Recruiting Office for the Anglo-Indian Force is 113 Esplanade Road (Above Thacker & Co.). The Recruiting Agent will be found there daily, except Saturdays and Sundays from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Seventy men have already been enrolled and are being sent in batches to the proper authorities for Medical examination. There has been some unavoidable delay in obtaining permission from their employers to join the Force. This matter is, however being facilitated by the interest taken in the scheme by employers.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

Mortality in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency during the week ending 15th instant occurred as follows:—Bombay City 209; Kaira District 4; Broach District 3; Surat Town and Port 6; Other places in Surat District 6; Bandra Port 6; Kurla Port 1; Other places in Thana District 7; Nasik District 14; Ahmednagar District 40; Poona Town 1; Other places in Poona District 10; Sholapur Town 4; Other places in Sholapur District 44; Kolaba District 3; Vengurla Port 6; Belgaum District 53; Dharwar District 20; Bijapur District 28; Karachi Town and Port 1; Hyderabad District 3; Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 55; Akalkote State 1; and Surat Agency 1; Total 526.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Thirty-five attacks and 29 deaths from plague and 12 attacks and 7 deaths from smallpox occurred in Bombay on Wednesday the plague cases being reported as follows:—Maratha Hospital 6 deaths; Mandvi 8 attacks and 4 deaths; Worli 3 attacks and 4 deaths; Umarkhadi 3 attacks and 2 deaths; Byculla 2 attacks and 2 deaths; Mazagon, Market and Esplanade 2 attacks each; Kamatipura, Khetwadi, Kumbharwada, Chukla and Bhuleshwar 1 attack and 1 death each; Sewri 1st Nagpada, Malabarmi and Dongri 1st attack each; 2nd Nagpada and Khara Talao 1 death each. The total mortality from all causes was 124, as compared with 87 of the corresponding day of 1915 and 121 of 1914. Out of a total of 2154 rats caught, 91 were found to be plague stricken.

THE PARSI MEETING AT THE EXCELSIOR.

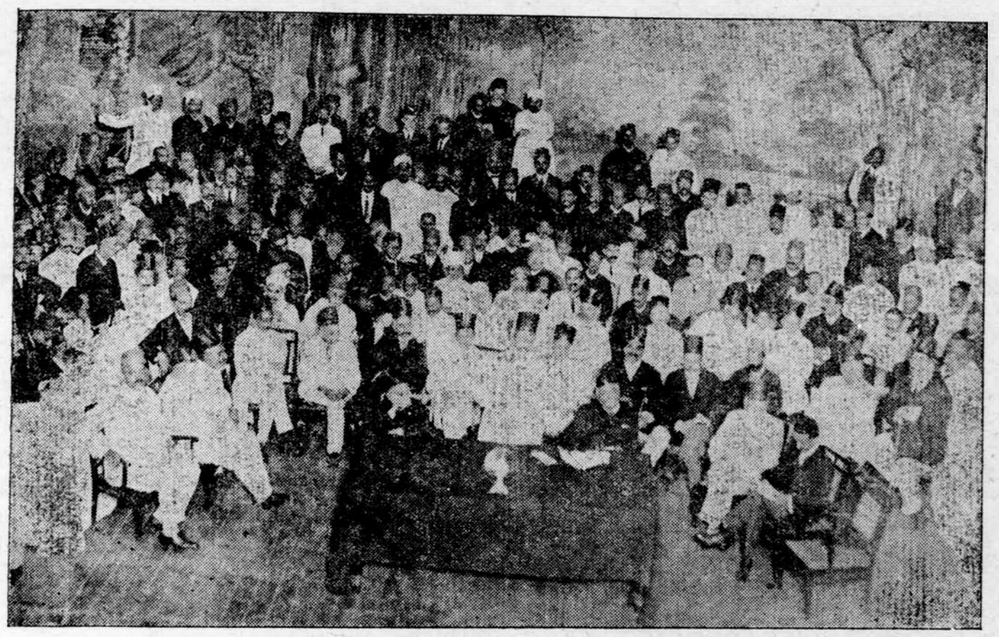

Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

THE MEMORABLE MEETING OF PARSI LADIES AND GENTLEMEN HELD AT THE EXCELSIOR ON TUESDAY LAST TO PASS A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN SIR JAMSETJEE JIJEEBHOY.

THE NEW COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.

Photo by Vernon and Co.

Mr. Rustam D. N. Wadia entertained Mr. F. H. Vincent, the new Commissioner of Police at a dinner party at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Wednesday. The following were present:—Mr. H. F. Vincent, Mr. Rustam D. N. Wadia, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Major Liston, Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Mr. F. Oliviera, Mr. R. Currimbhoy, Mr. A. M. Madon, Mr. R. S. Dadachanji, Mr. Dawoodbhoy Fazulbhoy, Mr. J. R. Khairaj, Mr. B. J. Desai, Mr. Hormusji N. Vakil, Mr. J. B. Kanga, Mr. G. S. Wilson, Mr. B. N. Athavle, Mr. V. F. Taraporevala, Mr. W. N. Cartland, Mr. George Bright, Dr. W. Nunan and Mr. F. Griffith.

BOUND DOWN TO BE OF GOOD BEHAVIOUR.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub Inspector Sorabji Naoroji of the G. I. P. Railway Police charged Suleman Shahbuddin with having no visible means of subsistence and having no fixed place of residence. The accused was convicted and was ordered to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 50 to be of good behaviour for six months.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before the Second Presidency Magistrate, Chief Excise Inspector Mr. Sheriar J. Talyarkhan charged Apoi Achee, a Chinaman, with possessing two lbs. of opium without a license. On information received the accused was caught on Wednesday night at Sonapur with the opium in his possession. He was convicted and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

HARBOUR FATALITY.

EUROPEAN COOK DROWNED.

A European named William Hathaway, aged 17, working as an assistant cook on board to a hired transport now lying in the Alexandra Dock, went for a swim in the Dock basin on the afternoon of the 18th instant and had since disappeared. Yesterday morning his body was fond floating in the water and it was removed to the morgue.

In the evidence it came out that the deceased did not know swimming and he was subject to fainting fits. He was advised by his friends not to go into the water but he did not listen to them. Divers searched for him as soon as the deceased disappeared in the water and the body was not found until yesterday morning.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

ASSAULTING A BANDRA POLICEMAN.

On Wednesday, at the Bandra Police Court, decision was given by Mr. Prabashankar Har Narayen Raval, First Class Resident Magistrate, Bandra, in the case in which one Edward DeMello, a clerk in Messrs. Coutts & Co., and his two elder brothers Joseph and Isidore of Chapel Road, Bandra, had been charged by Bhikaji Arjoon, Bandra Police Constable No. 661, with having on or about 24th March last used threatening and insulting language towards him with the intent to provoke a breach of the peace while he was going on his night rounds along Chapel Road and assaulted him by dragging him on the road, having thereby committed an offence under section 61 of the District Police Act and section 352 of the I.P.C.

Mr. Joseph Razario, a venerable looking old man, who is a pensioned Head Clerk of H. M.'s Mint, and his wife, were the principal witnesses in the case, from whose evidence it would seem that accused No. 1 had on the night in question caused them great vexation by violently knocking at their door on the first floor of their house at Chapel Road, using obscene language in reference to their daughters and committing other mean annoyances, so much so that they had to appeal to the police going on their night rounds at the time, past their house, for protection. The witnesses described how accused No. 1 had assaulted the police constable while making inquiries into their complaint.

The Magistrate fully believing Mr. and Mrs. Rozario convicted the accused No. 1 of assault and ordered him to pay a fine of Rs. 25, or in default to undergo imprisonment for two days. The other two accused were discharged. In his judgment his worship remarked that if Mr. Rozario had made a separate complaint the charge might have been a serious one.

Mr. A. P. Criado, pleader who defended the accused asked the court to make the sentence an appealable one.

The Magistrate said he was sorry he could not do so as he had already signed and delivered his judgment.

The pleader then asked for compensation on behalf of the other two accused who had been discharged and who had been vexatiously mixed up in the case and dragged into court.

His worship said he could do nothing of the kind as he had discharged them only for want of sufficient evidence. However, the court complimented Mr. Criado on the able manner in which he had conducted the defence.

Mr. Criado: After the fine inflicted the accused will throw the compliment into a wastepaper basket.

DAMAGES UNDER A CONTRACT.

APPEAL COURT REMANDS CASE FOR HEARING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 20.

The Appeal Bench of the Calcutta High Court consisting of the Chief Justice and Justices Woodroffe and Mukerjee disposed of the appeal preferred by the defendant in the suit brought by J. B. Ross and Co. against Charles Richard Scriven. In this case which was originally tried by Justice Fletcher the plaintiff obtained ex parte decree for Rs. 17,578 for damages under a contract. Before the case was tried the defendant was in Assam and he sent a long wire to his attorneys in Calcutta which included "Complaint rot. Sending power of attorney." But the telegdam which reached the attorneys, was "Not sending power of attorney," the word "rot" being changed into "not." The attorneys took no action but on the day of hearing of the case the attorneys received the power of attorney which had been posted by the defendant from Assam. The attorneys applied for adjournment but Justice Fletcher refused the application and without taking any evidence gave full decree to the plaintiffs. Against that decision the present appeal was preferred.

Their Lordships in separate but concurring judgments set aside the decree of the lower court and remanded the case for hearing. The Chief Justice held that Justice Fletcher had no jurisdiction to give judgment for plaintiff without hearing any evidence, if the fundamental principles of law was that the plaintiff should be called before the court and that he must prove his case to the satisfaction of the court. It was most unfortunate that cases such as the present one were adjudicated upon without any evidence in the real sense of the word being given by the plaintiff.

BURMA UNIVERSITY.

PROPOSED SCHEME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, April 20.

The Burma Government have just published correspondence in regard to the question of the establishment of an university for Burma, and an elaborate draft Bill for the university along with an explanatory note on the proposed university by Mr. J. G. Coverton, Director of Public Instruction.

The draft Bill is a voluminous document and teems with technicalities. The Director of Public Instruction in writing to the Secretary, Burma Government, on January 17, 1916, submitted a copy of the draft Bill for universities, recast on the lines of the Hindu University Bill, that is to say while the complicated constitutional machinery of the Hindu University has not been adopted, the principles of arrangement governing its bill have been followed.

Sir Harcourt Butler in expressing his views on the representation made by the Educational Syndicate, pointed out that certain important matters in Mr. Coverton's memorandum of March 1916 relating to the site, building and finance of the University could not be settled definitely until normal conditions were restored. If it was considered essential that the University should be started on the scale originally contemplated, it would be necessary to postpone the constitution until requisite funds were available, but it was financially possible to commence the University at an early date on the modified scheme utilising colleges which had already attained university standing, and with the addition of a central executive staff. The present Bill had been drafted so as to enable a commencement on that modified scale to be made, while permitting expansion to the scale originally contemplated as soon as necessary funds might be forthcoming. The Lieutenant-Governor considered the university on the modified scale suggested, was not at all worthy of the Province of Burma. It, however, was only an alternative to the postponement of the scheme for such period which could not at present be estimated and on this practical ground his Honour was prepared to accept it if the Educational Syndicate approved it as a temporary measure. He was to suggest that the members of the Educational Syndicate would consider the question and favour the local Government with their opinions, the course which would be most likely to conduce to the ultimate success of the university and the educational welfare of the Province.

COLLEGE FEES ENHANCED IN C. P.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, April 20.

A resolution has just been published directing the enforcement of the enhanced rate of fees in Government and Aided colleges to take effect from the beginning of the academic year 1916.

The resolution after discussing the previous history of the enhancement of fees for collegiate and secondary education states that the proposed enhancement of college fees to Rs. 7-8as. per month is certainly not sufficient to press very heavily on the resources of classes which will be affected by the enhancement. It is a fair and reasonable one for the present. The enhanced fee will, it is stated, provide for less than 40 per cent of the average cost of education which is Rs. 230 per boy and is low as compared with other parts of India. In the case of students on the roll previous to July 1916 it is directed that they will be allowed to complete the minimum period at the present rates.

NOTORIOUS OUTLAW CAPTURED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 20.

Sawan Musakhel, a notorious outlaw on the Zhob frontier, has been captured with his son and brother by the Musa Khel tribesmen.

(Continued from Column 6.)

are sketched with unerring skill, so that the honesty of one appears in sharp contrast to the sneering and malicious bearing of the other. The remaining roles are played with the same fidelity, and as a result the action is carried in a convincing manner from end to end of the story. The programme also includes, a two reel screaming comic, featuring, the scream of the earth. Charles Chaplin, whose funny antics on the screen are well-known to all.

OLYMPIA CINEMA.

Salambo II or the "Priest of Isis" is one of the greatest and grandest Roman photo plays yet attempted. The scenery is exquisitely beautiful, the acting superb, and the photography leaves absolutely nothing to be desired. Briefly the story is this:—Glaucus, a wealthy gentleman of Rome, is desperately in love with a beautiful maiden, Ione. Arbaces, the Priest of Isis, who is well-known to both, conceives a terrible passion to estrange Ione's love for Glaucus. Towards this end Arbaces stops at nothing, murdering the High Priest under such conditions that Glaucus is blamed for it, and condemned to be torn to death by lions in the Arena. At the tragic moment, Nydia (Salambo II) a blind slave whom Glaucus had befriended by her unselfish love and devotion saves Glaucus from death by wild beasts and destruction by a fearful eruption of Mount Vesuvius. Her life's mission accomplished Nydia seeks rest and peace in a watery grave. Glaucus and Ione get married and are last seen ten years later in their garden where they had erected a statue to the memory of Nydia.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

ITALIAN OPERA.

SIGNOR CACCIALLI'S BENEFIT.

The farewell performance next Wednesday, 26th, of the Italian Opera Co. will be a gala performance for Bombay, as not only will they present their greatest musical dramatic success "Faust" but it will also be the occasion for a grand complimentary benefit to Signor G. Caccialli, the eminent Basso of the Company, who will appear in the rôle of "Mephistopheles" which is perhaps the greatest of his many successes scored in Bombay. All the other principals had benefits in Calcutta where their popularity drew crowded houses on every occasion, but Bombay has been selected to show the necessary appreciation of this splendid actor and vocalist. Signor Caccialli is one of the finest and most cultured singers that Bombay has had the pleasure of hearing, and the record house of the season should reward his art next Wednesday. Probably no artist who has ever visited this city can boast such a fine record of successes achieved not only in his own country, Italy, the land of singers, but in a large portion of the British Empire during his 15 years' musical career. On the conclusion of his Bombay season he will visit Australia with Signor Gonsalez' Company. A brief resume of Signor Caccialli's career may interest our readers. He received his musical training from Marchese Paresi at Florence, who trained several famous operatic singers. Soon after completing his studies, he commenced his professional career in Prato, a city in Tuscany, playing the part of Lothario, the old musician in "Mignon." This part by the way with "Mephistophles," being his favourite, Signor Caccialli has sung in Florence several seasons with the famous Tenor Bonci, who is considered in London and New York as Caruso's most serious rival. He has also sung in America with this famous tenor. Among other famous singers he has been associated with Bellinconi, the soprano, Stagno, the tenor, and Stracciari, the baritone. All these vocalists are famous in the world's leading opera houses. To-morrow Puccini's beautiful opera "La Boheme" founded on Murger's great novel "The Life of a Bohemian" will be produced. On Sunday, there will be a matinee of "Rigoletto" at half prices.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

EASTER PROGRAMME.

There will be the usual shows at the Royal Opera House this evening. From the first it has been the policy of the management to exhibit only good films, and at no time could any one with the strongest of religious views object to the subjects shown. Thus "The Beloved Vagabond"—a clean, healthy tale of life in the open air—is entirely suitable for a Good Friday performance.

To-morrow, on Sunday and on Monday, prizes in the shape of boxes of chocolate are to be distributed at each show. As there will be a different programme on all these evenings there should therefore be large audiences. It is the Sunday bill which will be seen from Tuesday onwards next week, and a very strong one it is. A five-part universal drama entitled "Colorado" is the big feature. It is a tale of gold mining and farming in the healthiest of all the United States, splendidly produced and admirably acted. Mr. Hobart Bosworth is the star. The comedy—a real comedy; not a farce—is called "The Little Lady Over the Way." That dainty actress Miss Jane Gale, who made such a reputation in "The Prisoner of Zenda" and "Rupert of Hentzau," is the leading lady here. A glance at our advertisement columns will show the whole holiday programme. The Royal Opera House management have excelled themselves, and it only remains for the public to respond.

IMPERIAL CINEMA.

"For the Commonwealth," the ninth drama of "Who Pays?" series will be shown to-night at the Imperial, together with the 31st and 32nd episodes of "Exploits of Elaine." The current "Who Pays?" drama deals with the story of a man who went in for politics and came to grief because of his straightforward manners. The film is played with the usual force and charm by Ruth Roland and Henry King. The "Exploits" demonstrate this week the deadly effects of gas as used in modern warfare, and another new invention called the searchlight gun. It may be noted that this long serial film will be brought to a close in another three weeks' time, when some still more startling announcements will be made. The Gazette which was missed last week, will also be shown on Saturday night.

NEW ALEXANDRA CINEMA.

"The Prisoner of the Abyss", a beautiful Italian production, is the main feature of Saturday evening's new programme at the New Alexandra Cinema. An ambitious story, the plot of this is unlike anything one remembers to have seen. That is a fairly big claim, seeing that films are issued at the rate of over 150 a week, yet it can be substantiated. The subject is the product of an Italian Corporation, whose natural artistic tendencies have allowed them to combine majestic scenery and a dramatic theme without incongruity. Some of the views, in fact, would not disgrace an avowed scenic, and their freshness is a welcome change from the deadly dull studio sets with which we are often regaled. The locale is a part of the world whither gold has attracted a number of fortune-seekers, who, apparently, have banded together for mutual protection, and on the basis of division of results. The two chief characters

(Continued in Column 5.)

Notice to Correspondents.

In preparing M. S. for the Press correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to have their M. S. typewritten if possible.

All communications intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Unauthenticated communications are rejected as such and are at once destroyed.

The Editor does not undertake to return rejected communications, but if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with the communication it will be returned but if this is not done the rejected letter of article is destroyed and in any case the Editor does not hold himself responsible. The Editor cannot correspond about the rejection of communications.

Business Notice.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor," and not to any member of the staff by name.

ALL BUSINESS communications (Advertisement, changes of address, etc.), should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein. By this means only can satisfactory investigation be made as to the cause of irregularity.

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INDIA'S ECONOMIC PROBLEM.

PROF. N. M. MUZUMDAR'S VIEWS.

At the meeting of the Indian Economics Society on Tuesday, during the discussion that followed Prof. Kale's paper, Prof. N. M. Muzumdar said:—Prof. Kale has given a brilliant and stimulating exposition of a very important subject, which will demand great attention after the war. Before the war we were in the position of economic dependence. During the war this dependence on the foreign producer has come home to us. The question for the future will be how to work out the economic independence of the country. The Empire will have to make up for the tremendous wear and tear that the war has involved. In the great reconstruction, India too, will have to play a great part with her great resources. It can only be done by a systematic organisation of the industry and trade of every part of the Empire. A beginning has been made in this respect in this country by the appointment of an Industrial Commission. But the Commission has only one leg, as it were, to stand on; as it will not be able to consider the question of fiscal relations. Industrial and commercial development are closely related. The latter, moreover, depends on fiscal arrangements. You cannot, therefore, isolate industrial development, and consider it without any reference to commercial and fiscal conditions. Sir Thomas Holland was no doubt a great geologist who had revolutionised the work of the Geological Survey of India. But the head of such a Commission might well have been an economist, who could examine every phase of the questions involved from an economic point of view, and who would be able to decide on large questions of far-reaching politics.

THE COMMISSION.

The work of the Commission will be hardly adequate to the magnitude of the after-war problems. An Imperial Economic Commission will be necessary, in which Indian interests must be represented by Indian opinion. The position of our Allies will be peculiar. They will be Allies not only politically, but also economically. The economic relations of India, therefore, not only in the Empire, but with the Allies as well, will have to be carefully considered. And these will involve many considerations and problems, which will have to be faced and solved to mutual advantage. The position of Japan will, perhaps, be most peculiar. Japan is an ally politically. But it can hardly be said that it will be an ally economically, at least as far as India is concerned. It has begun to capture the eastern markets, and to a growing extent the Indian market. We shall need some measure of protection if we do not wish to remain a mere farm for raw materials and a market for the manufacturing world, and if the resources of the Empire are to be developed to the fullest.

An important problem that will arise in the future is that of the defence of Indian trade. Industry is determined by trade. Foreign trade depends on shipping. And shipping depends on the protection of a navy. The defencelessness of Indian trade was brought home to us rather strongly at the time of the Emden raids. Our frontier problem will, however, be reduced. The occupation of Basra will block any Turkish or German designs in the Persian Gulf, and the Arabian Sea. The Russian Cossack across the frontier, long looked upon as a threat, has become a real friend. But with our vast sea-board, sea defence will become a larger problem. Sooner or later we shall have to think seriously about it. The British Navy may be wanted in Europe at any time. The tension that will remain for some time after the war will need its presence there. And though we have no reason to fear she will, Japan may refuse to renew the Anglo-Japanese Alliance in 1925. Such contingencies must be taken into account, as such a one would reduce the security of the Indian waters. After all, the defence of the Empire is a vital problem. On its defence depends its trade and economic growth. The saving in frontier expense will have to be spent in enlarging the Indian Marine, and opening it to Indians, to enable them to defend not only their shores and homes, but also the trade and the material wellbeing of the millions in the land.

The President, Mr. J. B. Petit, said that he agreed with Prof. Kale and Prof. Muzumdar, that the terms of reference of the Holland Commission would be very narrow. Without examining the fiscal arrangements of the country no conclusions of a definite or useful character could be arrived at. Though to some extent the development of industry depended on technical skill, yet fiscal arrangements made a tremendous difference. He urged that a protective tariff would be all the more necessary for India after the war. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

PEACE MEETING PROHIBITED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 20.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

A peace meeting arranged to be held in Trafalgar Square on the 23rd instant has been prohibited. The authorities are satisfied that even a large force of police could not sufficiently assure the safety of the promoters.

VILLA NOT DEED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 20.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

An "Exchange" telegram from Washington quotes a Texas message to the effect that General Bell after a thorough investigation is convinced of the falsity of the report of Villa's death.

FAMINE FUND VOLUNTEERS

LADIES' APPEAL TO YOUNG MEN.

The following appeal on behalf of the Ladies' Committee of the Famine Relief Fund has been issued:—

The public are aware of the great famine in Bankura (Bengal), Rajputana, Kathiawad, Gujarat and Cutch. All the subscriptions collected by the various philanthropic associations up till now have fallen short of the daily and rapidly increasing distress which immediately requires a greater personal and pecuniary help. It is, therefore, the solemn and bounden duty of everyone to hurry to the rescue of the suffering humanity. We earnestly request our young energetic brothers and sisters to kindly co-operate in this philanthropic work by collecting large sums immediately. The successes of the Indian National Congress, Social Conference, Paisa Fund and many such institutions are mainly due to the untiring enthusiasm and devout endeavours of volunteers of every caste and creed. Under the present serious crisis, voluntary workers, both men and women, and school college students, now enjoying the summer vacation, will not, we are quite confident, let this golden opportunity go by, but will very willingly come forward to render their help to the starving and unfortunate men, women and cattle. The volunteers, the heads of several schools and boarding schools will, we trust, not fail to generously respond to this noble and sacred call on behalf of the Ladies' Branch of The Famine Relief Fund.

The services of at least one educated young man are wanted by the Ladies' Committee and it is hoped some one who is not in need of money but who is willingly to give his services for the good cause, will readily volunteer to come forward to do all the office work, and correspondence in connection with Ladies' Committee under the guidance of the General Honorary Secretary Mr. T. D. Sanghvi. Any one wishing to so help the work of the Committee will be gladly welcomed. He should apply to Mrs. K. Row, Khatau Buildings, 285, Bazaar Gate Street Fort, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

List of subscriptions collected for the Famine Relief Fund by the Ladies' Committee:—

Sum previously acknowledged Rs. 329-11-9, Lady Dorab Tata Rs 500, A collection through Mrs Manglibai Motilal (Rs. 190) as follows:—Late Mr Panachand Roychand Rs 25, Mrs Manglibai Motilal Rs 20, Mr Manubhai Talakchand Malbari Rs 20, Mr Nanabhai Talakchand Master Rs. 20, Jayvanti Kishandas Rs 13, Late Bai Person Mandeklal Rs 11, Harkorbai Narandas Rs 10, Sulochna Bai Rs. 10, Bai Tapibai Rs. 10, Late Mr. Sureschandra Sobhagchand Rs 7, Tara Sobhagchand Desai Rs 5, Lilavati Hemchand Rs. 5, and Sums under Rs. 5 Rs 34.

A collection through Miss Chandravati Tapidas D. Sanghvi (Rs. 192-5-0).

Girls, Princess High School Rs 60, Mr Dholabhai Zaveri Rs 15, Saisa Bibi Rs 5, Miscellaneous sums Rs 112-5 H. H. the Rani of Manderwa Rs 25, Mr Dahyabhai K. Desai, Surat, Rs 24, Mrs Sunabai M Vakil Rs 50, Mrs Maherbai Nanabhai Saher Rs 25, A gentleman through Motibahen Rs 24-7-0, Mrs Sunderbai Hansraj Pragji Rs 15, Mrs Ichhagavri Bhulabhai Desai Rs 15, Mrs Vellabai Dwarkadas Rs 15, A collection through Ichhagavri Bhulbhai Desai Rs 12, Mrs Maher Ali Musa, Rangoon through Mrs. Keserbai Parekh Rs 125, Mrs Sakarbai Vasanji Rs 10, A Lady through Mr. Chitalia Rs 10, Mr Amarchand Kalidas Rs 10, Mrs Kashibai Babubhai Meanwalla Rs 10, Mrs Lialavati Kikabhai Premchand Rs 10, Mrs Jamnabai Tribhovandas Malvi Rs 10, One sister Rs 10, Mrs Ratanbai Bhagvandas Rs. 10, Late Mrs Jamnabai Nagindas Sakai Rs. 10, Miss Stags, Poona, Rs 9, Mrs Chanddravati Gulabchand Rs 7, Mrs Gomtibai Tricumdas Rs. 5, Hirabai Haridas Pursotam Rs 5, Mrs Vijlibai Pursotam K. Mulji Rs 5, Mrs. Ramabai Morarji Kamdas Rs 5, Mrs Hirabai Harjivan Rs 5, Shrimati Jaikuvarbai Vallabhdas Rs 5, Sums under Rs. 5 Rs 29. Total Rs. 2,707-9-9.

The Hon. Secretary of the Ladies' Committee of the Famine Relief Fund for Bankura Rajputana, Gujarat, Kathiawad and Cutch thankfully acknowledged the receipt of the above sum received till the 10th of April. The public are requested to send in their subscriptions to Mrs. K. Row, Hon. Secretary, Khatau Buildings, Bazar Gate, Fort Bombay.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO GET A REVOLVER.

A DRUMMER CHARGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 20.

Mr. Swinhoe, Chief Presidency Magistrate, began the hearing, today, of the case against Drummer Richard Barrett, of the Lincolns, and an Anglo-Indian named Hojan who are charged with having attempted to obtain possession of a Bull Dog five-chamber revolver from the firm of Messrs. A. C. Coondoo and Co., on the 12th instant.

Mr. Hume, Public Prosecutor, in opening the case said, Hojan lent his coat and hat on the day in question to Barrett who changed his uniform and got into mufti. Hojan first entered the shop of A. C. Coondoo and Co., and after making enquiries about the prices of revolvers left the shop with a price list. Barrett entered a few minutes later and expressed his intention of purchasing a 450 bore revolver for Rs. 50. He was, however, shown a Bull Dog revolver for Rs. 20 which he approved of and agreed to purchase. He paid the amount and signed his name in the salebook as J. Morian, 1/2 Free School Street, Turner Morrison and Co., Meanwhile Coondoo and Co., became suspicious and informed the police, which led to the arrest of the accused. Some evidence was recorded and the case was adjourned.

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

The following matches were played yesterday:—

G. G. Fletcher beat Capt. Spence, 6-4, 3-6, 7-5.

Montgomery and Cocke beat Crawford and Trevor Robinson, 6-3, 8-10, 6-3.

Kibblewhite and Gwyther beat Hampton and Jukes, 6-2, 6-3.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

The following match will be played today:—

Weir v. Hampton.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

THIRD ROUND.

PARSI HOCKEY ASSOCIATION (5) BEAT G. I. P., SHOLAPUR (0).

Undoubtedly the poorest exhibition of hockey ever played on the Oval was provided by the meeting between these two teams in the third round of the above Tournament on Thursday, when the Parsi Hockey Association team qualified themselves for the fourth round by beating the G. I. P., Sholapur team by five goals to nil. The visitors from Sholapur played hockey of a sort which would be more befitting the crude form of hockey known thirty years back. They hit hard and ran fast no doubt, but as to the science or rules of the game they showed as much ignorance as the referees-in-charge of the game showed indifference to the gross breaches of rules of the game. Mr. Moir was a little more vigilant than Mr. Kilby in charge of the Bandstand end goal who was evidently a believer in the theory of—"Ignorance is bliss where it is folly to be wise." As matters turned out, gross breaches of rules of the game went unnoticed to the great amusement of the more intelligent class of spectators. To make matters short, it will suffice to say that the players showed as much disregard for the rules of the game as did the referees showed indifference to the breaches of rules.

On the day's play, the Parsi Hockey Association team could not show up better form against a set of players, who were no better than novices. They were mostly on the offensive throughout and scored no less than five times. Three goals were registered during the initial period and two in the second.

Within fifteen minutes from the start, Kalapesi scored the first goal for the Parsi team. Five minutes later Godrej scored the second goal. Just before the call of half-time Choksey scored the third goal for the Parsi team. After ends had been changed, the Parsi Hockey Association team scored two more points—Kalapesi netting the fourth and Godrej the fifth. Desultory and reckless hitting was resorted to throughout by both the teams and the game ended in a victory for the Parsi Hockey Association team as stated.

The teams were:—

Parsi Hockey Association:—Cabinet; Pavri and Kapadia; Bookbinder, Mehta and Surveyor; Gandhi, Bhoot, Kalapesi, Godrej and Choksey.

G. I. P., Sholapur:—A. Sweeney; Towers and Cass; N. Hayter, V. Sweeney and R. Hayter; Harrison, Gaynor, Valentine, Mungavin and Keess.

Referees:—Messrs. Moir and Kilby.

TO-MORROW'S GAME.

Grant Medicals v. M. A. O. College, Aligarh.

BONA-FIDE PLAYER OF CUSTOMS' TEAM

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In connection with the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament Committee allowing Mr. Divecha to play for the Bombay Customs team, I read some letters in your issues of this and the last week. As I am in close touch with this matter I hope you will publish the following letter and oblige:—

On Mr. Divecha's starting from his native place for Bombay he agreed by a letter to one of his friends to play for the Parsee Cyclist Sporting Club and hence his name was submitted by the Hon. Secretary of the said Club to the Hon. Secretary, Aga Khan Hockey Tournament as provided for in Rule No. 12 which runs as follows:—

12. "Clubs must send to the Honorary Secretary not later than the last date before the Tournament commences, a list of the names of their players and reserves, (the total number of which must not aggregate more than fifteen) together with details of the colours they will play in."

As the Cyclist Sporting Club had to play in the early part of the Tournament they failed to get the services of Mr. Divecha and the Parsee Hockey Association approached the Tournament Secretary to allow him to play in their second round in their team in spite of his name not having been submitted according to Rule No. 12 quoted above. According to the above Rule no team can change the names, but for some reason or other they got the Tournament Secretary to act as they liked.

I can quote here for the information of the Tournament Committee that in the year 1914 the then Tournament Secretary, Mr. Lees, refused to allow any change after the commencement of the Tournament in the list of the names submitted by the Pioneer Hockey Club of which I was then Secretary. I submitted only fourteen names keeping the fifteenth one a blank as I did not receive an answer from one of my upcountry members. The instance clearly shows that the present Secretary should have investigated the matter before allowing Mr. Divecha to play either for the Parsee Hockey Association or for the Customs and he must have not laid aside the rules framed for his working in connection with the said Tournament.

According to my knowledge the entering of Mr. Divecha's name as a Customs' player on the Tournament Secretary's file was only two days previous to their game which is quite against the rules and hence the Rules Nos. 12, 13 and 15 have been rendered quite nugatory. Rule No. 13 runs thus:—

13. "The Honorary Secretary of each Club must furnish a certificate that every player is a bona-fide member of the Club."

Going further Rule No. 15 is also useless as the Tournament Secretary allowed a reserve of one defeated team to play for another team.—Yours, etc.,

N. C. NAGPOREWALLA.

Bombay, April 19.

[illegible] TELEGRAM.

Brigadier-General [illegible] has been appointed to act as Political Resident, Aden, during the absence of Brigadier-General C. H. U. Price, C.B., D.S.O., on leave for three months.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel is a candidate along with others for a seat in the Supreme Legislative Council to represent Bombay on that Council, the election for which will take place in July next.

Mr. P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Chief Secretary to Bombay Government, Revenue, Financial and Separate Departments, is granted privilege leave for fifteen days with effect from the 19th April.

Mr. S. M. Edwardes, is appointed to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay vice Mr. P. R. Cadell, resigned.

Mr. F. W. Hanson is appointed to act as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay during the absence of Mr R. Woollcombe.

Mr. J. Sladen, I.C.S., has been permitted to retire from his Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay establishment, with effect from the 3rd May 1916.

The Bombay Government have appointed Mr. F. A. M. H. Vincent, M.V.O., to be President of the Haj Committee, Bombay, vice Mr. S. M. Edwardes resigned.

Dr. Balabhoy Maganlal Nanavati, President-elect of the Jain Shvetamber Conference, which is to be held in Bombay today, arrived here yesterday and was accorded a hearty reception by his co-religionists.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 20.

At the share market today jute mill shares opened with better inquiry and Kamarhattys which were done at Rs. 335 in the morning advanced to 341 while the tone of the market was better all round. It looks as if the bottom had been touched and as if the recent depression had come to an end. Only small business was transacted in coals which showed no change. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bengal 790, Govindpore 10/12, Hurriladih 135, 136, Jumoni 5, New Beerbhoom 46, Raneegunje 30/8, Sengaran (a) 5/8, 5/12.

Jute:—Auckland (ord) 166, Barnagore (ord) 95, 96, Budge Budge (ord) 404 to 408, Clive (ord) 121, to 123, Empire (ord) 33/14, 34/4, 34, Fort William 124, 125, 130 S. L. Fort William (Prefs) 131, Howrah (ord) 223, Kamarhatty 335, 338/8 to 344, Kanknarrah (ord) 458, 469, Lawrence (ord) 235.

Miscellaneous:—Alliance Bank 288, Allahabad Bank (Prefs) 111, Burdwan Cutwa Railway 12, Burn and Co. 6 per cent. (Prefs) 102, 103, S. L., India General Debentures par, Ryam Sugar 14/8, 14/12, Titaghur Paper (Ord) 98,99.

Government paper, 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 81/4 to Rs. 81-8 and small lots were done at Rs. 81-12.

WHEAT FORECAST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 20.

The special Wheat forecast for 1915-16 dealing with the state of the crop up to the 1st week of April, shows a decrease of 6.4 per cent. in the area, a decrease of 17.5 per cent. in the outturn compared with last year. Failure of winter rain seriously affected the crop in Punjab and United Provinces.

DELHI, April 20.

A duststorm and a thunderstorm with occasional slight rain, have been the atmospheric features of the past week. No damage to crops is so far reported. The arrival of the new crop of wheat continues small in the market. The bazaar still waits for the issue of Government orders to buy. The season has been consequently belated and trade locally in grains is dull. In the absence of wholesale buyers wheat prices are so far weak.

LORD CHELMSFORD.

ARRIVAL AT SIMLA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 20.

His Excellency the Viceroy, accompanied by Lady Chelmsford and two daughters and staff arrived at Simla, by special rail motor punctually at 12-15 p.m. to-day.

Col. Burlton, Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Brocas Howel, Superintendent of Police and Mr. A. I. Sleigh, Superintendent, Kalka-Simla Railway, received their Excellencies at the station. A guard of honour of the 2/39th Garhwals, under Lieut. A. E. Clark, was furnished at the station which had been prettily decorated for the occasion.

After inspecting the guard of honour and speaking to Mr. Owen, a Mutiny veteran and others, his Excellency was conducted to his carriage.

The party proceeded in procession along the Mall, which was lined with spectators, to the Viceregal Lodge where a guard of honour of the Simla Volunteers under Col. Henry was drawn up. Here their Excellencies were received by the Commander-in-Chief and the Members of the Council. They afterwards proceeded to the Ball room where there was a very large gathering, including all the principal officials and residents and members of their families, with all of whom their Excellencies shook hands.

THE GERMAN CHARACTER.

Viscount Bryce, presiding at a lecture by M. Paul Mantoux, on "The Influence of the War on the problem of the Individual, and the Social Factor in Historical Causation," before the Sociological Society, said the most remarkable change in the character of a nation, so far as he knew, recorded in history, was the change that had taken place in the character of the German people since 1864.

In vain had he tried to find an instance in ancient or modern history of a change so complete, and for the world so disastrous, as that which had passed over the German people since 1864. It was unique in that it had been, not the result of abstract ideas—although they had had great power—but of the apparent victory and triumph of those ides in three successive wars, each carried out on the same principles, expressed in Bismarck's phrase of "blood and iron"; each carried out by the discipline of a whole nation in arms, and by a Government which did not own its responsibility to the nation, but claimed to have a divine right behind it. It was not the ideals, but the successful application of those ideals on three successive nations, each representing an advance upon the other, that brought about this extraordinary change in German character which we deplored.

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NOTICE.

THE office of the INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO., LD., has been REMOVED from 113, Esplanade Road, to the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Meadows Street. 1030

Owing to Good Friday being a holiday there will be no issue of "The Bombay Chronicle" on Saturday the 22nd inst.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, April 21, 1916.

THE CABINET "CRISIS."

The Asquith Government probably made a mistake over a year ago in not making military service really compulsory, instead of the hotch-potch they made of it, the differences artificially created between the married and the unmarried, the married attested and the unmarried attested, and the entire metaphysic of "exemptions." However, the jump from voluntaryism to compulsion was somewhat sudden, and even the clearest thinkers, on both sides, were obviously at their wit's end to find a practical solution for a problem which in their peaceful moods they had never imagined they would have been called upon to face. All this is commonplace. The entire body of British politicians were more or less pacific, voluntaryist, anti-compulsionist. But when the peril of voluntaryism burst into view, some turned tail and fled: others stood their ground and fought: some others became absolute converts to the compulsion system. That is the old English habit of compromise, sometimes called "muddling through." The true inwardness of the present position is that the compromise of a year ago is seen to be absurd in principle and utterly inadequate for the practical needs of this great war. Mr. Lloyd George, who (let us say) six years' ago, would have scorned the idea of compulsion,—or of himself becoming a Minister of Munitions,—was quick to realise this. The politicians were muddling through, unwilling to confess their errors, incapable of bringing their Labour supporters into line with their own thought, and unable to confess the essential wrong-headedness of the old ideas with which they were largely imbued and sympathised. The particular disability we are alluding to was perhaps unequally shared by the Unionist party, for it is a patent fact that, however effectively the idea of compulsion or national service might have been urged by men like Lord Milner,—and outside the politician caste, by the late Lord Roberts,—men like Mr. Balfour contented themselves with making platonic professions of sympathy with Lord Roberts, while they insisted on the essential factor of maintaining naval superiority, and like Lord Haldane, an affectionate regard for a small overseas [illegible] force and a slightly larger force of Territorials to repel aggression!

These amiable men received a rude shock, as all their dupes did, when they were confronted not with problems of purely naval defence, or of a small expeditionary force going out "overseas," or a slightly larger Territorial Force at home,—four Territorials pitted against one German professional soldier landed on British soil, by some method of raid already excluded beyond the bounds of possibility by the assumed effeciency of the defending British Navy,—when these faddists of "two-keels-to-one" and of four-British-Territorials-to-one-professional-German soldier were confronted with the obligations of the Alliance and the necessities of the present war, they just blundered. They have been progressing from one blunder to another, all the time getting a tighter grip of the situation they have created, even by their blunders of the past and the present. Democracy in a state of war is apt to disregard the necessities of the moment: and the politicians, who depend upon the favour bestowed upon them by the democracy, are equally apt to blunder in finding which way their fickle mistress will bestow her favours Mr. Lloyd George is nothing more than a creature of the democracy, which he follows more often than leads. Mr. Asquith is a more informed and resourceful statesman, and he has shown, in these critical times, what tremendous driving power he possesses. We are disposed to be hopeful about this succession of crises. We are confident that the good sense of every man of them who has blundered in the past, and who has not been ashamed of his having blundered up till the very recent present, will yet rally to the Allied cause in the right way. The disruption of the British Coalition Cabinet, at this juncture, would be a grave misfortune. But we believe that when all of them are faced with the consequences of a disruption, they will realise the necessity of a compromise. The disruption of the British Cabinet at this time, the change of portfolios, the exaggeration of one's faults as contrasted with those of another,—what effect would all this have on our armies fighting in the field? What would the Allies think? And how would the despicable enemy, who has all the time relied upon this division, think, too? And last, and most appalling thought of all, what effect would this have on the future of this war?

THE WAR AND THE WOMEN.

This war, inspite of its terrible toll of human lives, has been aptly described as a war of reconstruction. Its end will find the world entering into a new life,—albeit a life overweighed with the responsibilities arising out of the after-effects of this cataclysm. In no direction will the change be more marked than in regard to the place of women in the State. In many ways the war has come to women as a means of their emergence from the petty concerns of the narrow sphere to which they were relegated. Woman has, in short, found herself. The work of the women in the noble cause of Red Cross work is too well known to need emphasis. They may have in the past pitied and even sorrowed over many of the things in which they are now engaged,—especially as nurses,—if ever chance gave them a passing contact with suffering, but now they have touched and handled uglier and more ghastly things than can be written. It is not girls alone who have done their part. Wives and mothers who have earned their rest, but refused to take it, are sharing in this work This work has called up no one class, no one type, but all classes and all types, —it has been made a family work, in which father and mother and daughter are doing their part,—while the sons are in the trenches of France.

But, apart from this, the war has begun to set up a new condition in the life of Britain in the shape of the employment of tens of thousands, perhaps hundreds of thousands, of women in industries previously run by men Armies of young women all over the country, who have never before worked for their living, have been brought into requisition by the emergency of the war. And a large number of them have entered into occupations in which they are doing extremely well, not only for employers and themselves, but for the community at large. That these women will ever be entirely dispossessed is impossible, and the country will have to make up its mind to the fact. "Is it to be conceived," writes Mr. Frank Dilnot in the 'Daily News,' that the girls who have been installed at the banks will not continue to be utilised there? It was but the barrier of custom which kept them up till war time from valuable service in these very conservative institutions. Who is there that has seen the very excellent work which the young women do on the railways, whether as booking clerks or ticket collectors, will imagine that they can ever be banished? Those who travel by tram car or omnibus in our big cities, be it Glasgow or Sheffield or London, will bear ready witness to the courtesy and dexterity of the young women conductors, and neither the public nor their employers will want to see their departure. The girls themselves will not want to go."

Then there are the vast number of young women employed in the munition factories, most of whom have become semi-skilled in a few weeks, and a large number of whom will become really skilled women before the war comes to an end. These war women, belonging not only to the working classes but also to the middle classes, have been largely stay-at-home girls, helping in the household, or leading a rather aimless life in a round of petty duties. Many of them have now found a zest in their new existence; to a large proportion of them there is a new found independence by reason of earnings, to others again there is the satisfaction of helping to support the household instead of being a burden on it.

These are some of the facts of the industrial situation which will certainly be upon England soon after the war. There will be difficulties and troubles about the matter, but the one big consideration to be taken into account, writes Mr. Frank Dilnot, is whether the huge, additional supply of willing intelligent labour is to the advantage of the country or not. This can hardly be gainsaid. But the difficulties will arise regarding the attitude which the trade unions will take. Are the men coming back from the war to find themselves out of work because the women have taken their places? Will employers get women to do men's work at less than men's remuneration? To these questions satisfactory answers will be found, provided that the position of trade unions is clearly understood and acted upon. That position is that women doing the same work as men should receive the same remuneration and work under similar conditions, and that they are not exploited at the expense of men. But even if these obstacles are removed, there remains the question as to whether there will be sufficient scope for the employment of this new element in our industrial life. There can be no doubt about this either at least for some years ahead,—and by that time a general adjustment may have changed the old position as it already has changed it to some extent. As Mr. Frank Dilnot says:—

"Certain developments are inevitable when the war comes to a close. First of all thousands of businesses in this country which have been shut down will have to be re-established, not merely trading concerns, but manufacturing businesses and big productive establishments. We shall be busy not only providing afresh for ourselves, but also setting up the dismantled Belgium. Many parts of that unfortunate country have literally to be rebuilt, and with all the energy that may be brought to bear the reparation will take years. Vast quantities of engineering material will be required, manufactured or semi-manufactured goods of many kinds, and probably also large drafts of our skilled workers will be called for. France will be busy with her own re-birth, but it is at least probable that we may be asked to lend a helping hand. Russia is certain to enter on a period of progress such as she has never known, and with her illimitable natural resources there will be more scope than ever not only for British money, but for British brains and British workmanship.

All this will mean an enormous drain on the labour of Britain. Besides another factor, sad as it is, is to be considered. Some hundreds of thousands of the brave soldiers will be permanently out of action, and their places will have to be filled. The outlook, therefore, is that the irruption of women labour into the national life will actually meet a want. And it ought to be so; for, all those who have learned to labour in these times of stress must contribute to the reconstruction of the world afresh when peace comes.

Notes of the Day

"Practically an Ultimatum."

It now appears that President Wilson's Note has been already sent to Germany and will not await the submission of the whole question to Congress. Its fierceness is qualified by the usual reservations. It is "practically" an ultimatum, but not quite. It demands an immediate answer, but does not give a time limit. But, in spite of all this, it really seems as though at last the American Government proposes to act with firmness. The President has informed Congress that he has given Germany an irrevocable notification that the United States will break off diplomatic relations, unless the illegal submarine campaign is discontinued and,—ignoring the weak concessions of previous Notes—it asserts with "renewed vigour,"—there has not been any vigour before by the way,—that the submarine warfare is being conducted in contravention of all the laws of nations and humanity. It will be interesting to see how the President will behave when Germany commences her inevitable attempt to prevaricate. Then we shall see whether Mr. Wilson is in earnest or not. In the meanwhile, the United States Government makes the handsome offer to discuss with Germany how submarine warfare is to be conducted in the future. We shall be interested to see how Mr. Wilson's Government proposes to do that without breaking neutrality.

America's New Army.

The Military Service Institution of the United States continues to discuss the new and pressing proposals for an American army which have been forced forward by the European war. Congress has, says a New York correspondent, thrown out the first Bill as unsatisfactory and feeble. Captain Richard Stockton, of the New Jersay staff, says that it now seems not unlikely that disagreement between the United States military authorities and certain officials of the administration and even differences between officers themselves may prevent any really valuable military legislation, or may result in a repetition of some of the absurd legislative mistakes of U. S. A. past military history. If, therefore, someone could present a rational military-programme, which would bring together the contending factions, a most remarkable service would be done to the nation. However, the points of view of those who disagree are so utterly different, and are based upon such seemingly irreconcilable facts that it seems as though the task were almost hopeless.

The Difficulties.

In considering a military policy which will meet the requirements of the United States, Captain Stockton says there are six fundamental facts which must not be lost sight of. These are as follows:—

(1) A Regular Army alone can be considered as first line troops, which are capable of meeting such armies as Germany, or Japan, or other strong military powers could send out on a first oversea expedition.

(2) Universal or compulsory military service is the foundation of all successful modern military machines both for securing the standing forces and for maintaining reserves.

(3) The United States will not support a large Regular Army until defeat proves the necessity.

(4) While universal service has hitherto been considered out of the question, it has now become a bare possibility in the United States, in so far as a citizen soldiery is concerned though still hardly to be considered for a regular force.

(5) That central authority and team work are essentials of a well-disciplined army, and that the unit which is to control military forces in war should be charged with their preparation in peace.

(6) That the United States has never developed its citizen soldiery to the maximum of efficiency, either as set up by foreign standards or otherwise.

The question is how to effect a compromise in circumstances such as these.

The Graves of Moslem Soldiers.

The announcement made in Parliament by Mr. Chamberlain on Tuesday that it has been arranged to preserve the graves of the Moslem soldiers who died while under treatment in England and who were buried at the Brookwood Cemetery and Horsell Common near the Woking Mosque will be received by every Indian Moslem with grateful satisfaction. Those who understand the Moslem's anxiety about the graves of his dead and who have witnessed the scenes in a Moslem cemetery on Fridays and other Moslem holidays can alone appreciate the depth of the gratification that will be felt by Moslems by this announcement. Besides, the cemetery, when it has been, as was stated by Mr. Chamberlain, enclosed with a wall with a domed entrance gate and minarets at corners and with graves of cypress and yew planted within, will be a beautiful monument of a proud episode in the history of the connection between India and England.

Two New Industries.

The development of industries in India is taking various directions, and it is curious to note how the war gives rise to unexpected demands. Thus the supply of wooden bobbins from Europe required for jute and other mills failed and measures had to be taken to get them from elsewhere. According to a report of Mr. Cox, Imperial Forest Economist, a demand for suitable indigenous timber for bobbins arose in 1914-15. Thirty different kinds of wood were sent to a Calcutta firm from various parts of India, and these were duly seasoned before being tested as to suitability. The result has not yet been made known, but it should be possible to find some Indian timber at least that will answer the purpose. Meanwhile a cheap grade of bobbin has been imported from Japan, which, as usual, is on the alert for a fresh line of business. The lead-pencil industry, which has been stimulated by the war, is also in need of suitable wood. According to Mr. Cox the "Juniperus macropoda" from Baluchistan, upon which reliance has hitherto been placed, is becoming increasingly difficult to obtain, and the Calcutta pencil-makers have felt acutely the shortage of wood. Specimens of other timber from Madras, Sikkim and Assam were experimented with, but no good substitute was apparently found for the juniper from Quetta. Further experiments are being tried, and it is to be hoped that they will be successful, as the lead-pencil industry, though of minor importance, is one that should have a future before it in India.

The Health of the City.

In view of the big decline in small-pox cases that was noticed during two successive weeks in the first fortnight of this month,—a decline from 184 to 95 in attacks and from 75 to 39 in deaths,—a hope was expressed in these columns last week that, perhaps, we had seen the worst of the epidemic this season. The returns of last week, however, which are now available, have belied that hope, for, we note, the number of attacks from the disease has jumped up to 144 and the total mortality to 56. There is, however, reason to believe that the toll from the epidemic will not be so high in the current week. Plague, on the other hand, is steadily on the increase, no less than 238 attacks and 209 deaths being registered from it last week, as against 181 attacks and 148 deaths reported in the week previous. The total mortality from all causes reached the record figure of 959, giving a death-rate of 50.91. In the corresponding week of last year the total stood at 522 and the past quinquennial mean was 814. For so high a mortality as last week's we have to go back to the year 1909 and those that preceded it. It should be noted, however, that as many as 30 deaths occurred last week among recent arrivals from mofussil places and 18 among roadside beggars. If we deduct these, the week's mortality is reduced to 911, giving the death-rate of 48.36. The total number of live-births during the week was 321, 33 still-births and three premature ones being also recorded.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

CABINET CRISIS.

ADJOURNMENT FOR FURTHER COUNSELS.

DR. WILSON WARNS GERMANY.

ENEMY ATTACKS REPULSED BY FRENCH.

In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith admitted the existence of material disagreement in the Cabinet, which foreshadowed a break-up of the Government if a settlement were not arrived at. In the hope that a calamity of this kind might be averted by further deliberation, the Premier proposed an adjournment until Tuesday.

Lord Milner, in the House of Lords, proposed a motion in favour of general compulsion.

President Wilson has given an irrevocable notification to Germany that the United States will break off diplomatic negotiations if the illegal submarine war continued. President Wilson's address to Congress which substantially covered the Note, was cheered by Democrats and Republicans standing up.

Lord Curzon, on behalf of the Government, has carefully examined the whole aircraft situation and presented a report recommending large changes in the organization, which the Cabinet is considering.

The Germans three times successively attacked the French positions at Les Eparges. All attacks were repulsed.

AIRCRAFT REFORMS.

LORD CURZON'S ACTIVITIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 19.

In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith announced that Lord Curzon, on behalf of the Government, had carefully examined the whole aircraft situation and had presented a report recommending large changes in the organisation, which the Cabinet was considering. Mr. Asquith could not say when a decision would be reached.

STEAMER SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 19.

The Norwegian steamer Terjeviken has been sunk. The crew were saved.

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THE CABINET TROUBLE.

STILL MATERIAL POINTS OF DISAGREEMENT.

HOUSE ADJOURNS TILL TUESDAY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 19.

In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. Asquith regretted that there were still material points of disagreement in the Cabinet, and if these were not settled by agreement the result would be a break-up of the Government.

Mr. Asquith continued, "Government is united in believing that such an event would be a national disaster of a most formidable kind." These words were received with general Liberal and many Unionist cheers, but there was some Unionist dissent.

Mr. Asquith added, 'It is in the hope that this may be averted by a few days more deliberation that I propose that the House adjourn till Tuesday.

Sir Edward Carson said that while he regretted delays on the important question of recruiting, he would be the last to suggest that time should not be given to enable further counsels to be held and to see whether an agreement could not be attained. He made no criticism of Mr Asquith's course and would be satisfied if the position of his own motion were not prejudiced. (Cheers.).

Mr. Asquith, replying to a question, thought he could assure the House that there would be no further delay beyond Tuesday.

TREMENDOUS SENSATION.

MR. ASQUITH AND MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 19.

Members of the House of Commons swarmed into the Lobby to-day to discuss the statement made by Mr. Asquith, whose announcement of a deadlock, being the first official intimation of its existence, caused tremendous sensation.

It is considered that Mr. Asquith acted sagaciously in giving time for reflection as to the precarious situation.

Many Liberals regard his statement as an ultimatum to Mr. Lloyd George with intimation that the bulk of the Cabinet is apprehensive regarding the national issues and anxious for a settlement.

If Mr. Lloyd George should resign, taking with him the leading Unionist members of the Cabinet, Mr. Asquith would have to resign but Mr. Asquith's support in the House would remain most formidable because the Nationalists, Labour members and many Liberals seem to be strongly against Mr. Lloyd George

LONDON PRESS COMMENTS.

A REPORTED COMPROMISE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 19.

Referring to the Cabinet crisis the "Times" states that late yesterday evening the new Recruiting Committee consisting of Mr. Asquith, Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Kitchener Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Henderson, reached a compromise that general compulsion shall not be adopted now, but later, if required, in national interest.

It is believed that this will be approved by the Cabinet to-day, but some politicians believe that the crisis will recur after Easter.

The "Daily Chronicle" takes a gloomy view and declares that some resignations are inevitable to-day. Mr. Asquith may boldly decide to carry on by reconstruction on a Liberal-Labour basis, while among the possibilities is the creation of a Unionist Government including Mr. Lloyd George.

This would involve an election in the month of May. This view however is apparently antecedent to the late development of a compromise.

DISCUSSION IN THE LORDS.

LORD MILNER FAVOURS COMPULSION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

In the Lords Lord Milner proposed a motion in favour of general compulsion. He strongly contended that it was the only po[ssi]ble way out of the recruiting difficulty considered that compulsion was su[pported] by the majority of Britons. It w[ould be] honourable and just.

Lord Crewe emphasised the [gravity of] the problem. Government h[ad] to view the question fro[m every] angle. He hoped the[y would] make a statement tha[t]

JAIN SWETAMBER CONFERENCE.

SESSION IN BOMBAY.

The Jain Swetamber Conference, which ommenced its Tenth Sessions esterday in Bombay, is, as its ame implies, a religio-social institution rganised with the object of ameliorating nd consolidating the condition and status f the Jain Swetamber community. It was rought into existence through the exer-ions of the Phalody Tirthonati Sabha and he first session was held in 1902 at Paras-ath-Phalody in Marwar, which is a re-owned place of pilgrimage of the Swetam-r Jains. The sessions attracted hundreds delegates from Gujarat, Kathiawad, ajputana and Malwa. The meeting last-for two days and several resolutions fecting the religious and social condition the Jains were unanimously passed. he other sessions were successively held Bombay, Baroda, Patan, Ahmedabad, havnagar, Poona, Multan and Sujangad Bikaner.

PROMOTION OF EDUCATION.

The creation of this institution has given new and fresh life to the Jain community. has left its stagnant position and has w made a move forward. The community s begun to think for itself, to discuss blic matters and press for their claims tead of being passive specta-s of movements of the day. rst and foremost the Conference has ned at spreading secular and religious ucation by exhorting the community to n "pathshalas" and schools and board-houses for boys and girls in many ces. By the grant of scholarships, etc., ny a deserving student has been able to secute higher studies; and to-day the mmunity possesses about two hundred duates.

READ OF HUMANITARIAN TEACHINGS.

An Education Board has been created to pervise and control the religious educa-n of boys and girls. This Board holds nual examination in several centres and es certificates and rewards and prizes to cessful candidates. In order to stop h diet and spread humanitarian princi-s, the Conference took the initiative to d examinations in books denouncing h diet and is giving rewards and prizes such students and helping those who are rking in this line. With its untiring rts and addressing hundreds of letters ry year on the Dasara days to the seve-Rajas and Maharajahs of India, the nference has succeeded in inducing about princes to abstain themselves from lling animals on Dasara day. Monetary lp has been given to several Panjrapoles. ny helpless and poor Jains have been ined in useful professions on account of ich they are now earning their liveli-od.

JAIN GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.

The Jain Graduates' Association, brought o existence when the Conference was d at Baroda, has been successful in hav-g books on Jain philosophy and literature roduced in the curriculum of the Indian iversities. It is due to the Conference at several old temples have been repair-and several important and intricate tters connected with several ces of pilgrimage set right. throw light on the number and condi-n etc. of the thousands of temples spread over India the Conference office has mpiled a book called "Mandiravali." ts have been prepared of some of the andars at Jaisalmer, Patan, Cambay, medabad, Limdi etc. and they have en embodied in a book called "Grantha-li." The Government of Bombay took o favourable consideration the Con-ence application in connection with Babu nakal Joheri's temple in Walkeshwar d allowed it to remain as it was. The vernment of India through the good shes of the Hon. the Agent to the Gover-r-General for Rajputana to whom a re-esentative Jain deputation was taken 1912, were pleased, on the representa-ns made by the Conference office, to move a long-standing nuisance by pass-g an order for European visitors to put their shoes and boots outside the gate en they go to visit the Jain temples at lwara on Mount Abu. The Conference ice has engaged several Upadeshaks who to villages and towns where the Jains e, hold meetings, deliver lectures, awaken e Jains to their duties and try to eradi-te evil social customs. The "Jain vetamber Conference Herald" serves the mmunity by discussions on various topics vital importance.

The Conference in its Session at Bombay, hile confirming all resolutions passed at e previous Sessions, will attempt to ring the question of education in its oad sense to the forefront.

HONOUR TO THE AGAKHAN.

BURMA KHOJA COMMUNITY'S CONGRATULATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, April 20.

The Khoja community of Burma have spatched through the secretary of their ouncil a telegram to the Private Secretary his Majesty King-Emperor thanking his ajesty for the honour conferred on H ighness the Aga Khan and a telegram to H. the Aga Khan at Marseilles con-ulating his Highness of the honour ed on him.

lity from plague in India ending the 15th April, was ulting in 3,954 deaths. ures were:—Bombay, 529 Bihar and Orissa 624, Punjab 222, Burma 8, Mysore 21 and

ARAB STEAMERS LTD.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to Mr. C. I. Parekh's speech in the Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of The Arab Steamers, Ltd., held at the Registered Office of the Company on Friday the 14th instant, as reported in your issue of the next day, we did not think it appropriate as Auditors of the said Company to refute Mr. Parekh's statements, as we thought it rested entirely with the Managing Agents either to reply or not to reply to such contentions. As, however, in a letter published in your to-day's issue over the signatures of Mr. Parekh and ten other shareholders, an insinuation is made against us that we are not independent Auditors, we are constrained, much against our wish, to vindicate ourselves, and with that end in view, we solicit some space in your columns, which, in justice to us, you will be good enough to grant us.

Our connection as Auditors of The Arab Steamers, Ltd., dates from 1912, the second year of the Company's existence, and the Chairman and Directors of the then Board of the Company, four of whom are also the signatories of the letter published in your todays' issue, were so well satisfied with our work as to state in their report to the Shareholders dated 6th May 1913. "They (the Auditors) have done splendid work during the year 1912, and the Directors strongly recommend them to you."

Mr. Parekh and his co-signatories seem to believe that under the new management of the Company our work as Auditors has suffered in efficiency, or that we do not exert our independence as we should. We may only say in reply that they are thoroughly mistaken inasmuch as such opinion is based upon the erroneous and misleading statements contained in Mr. Parekh's speech, which, for obvious reasons as stated above, we as Auditors are not entitled to reply to. We may, however, in support of our contention that we have not failed to discharge our duties or exert our independence as Auditors, challenge Mr. Parekh and the co-signatories to prove to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, or any other competent authority, that the Balance Sheet of the said Company as compiled by the Accountant and audited by us was not in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act. Mr. Parekh should know that the Act does not prescribe rules with regard to the form of the Profit and Loss Account, and with respect thereto, all that the Auditor has to see is that the net profit is correctly shown.

In conclusion we may only say that Mr. Parekh has entirely failed to read correctly the Balance Sheet, and he would have saved much unnecessary labour to all parties concerned, had he consulted a professional man before expressing his views in the said meeting.—Yours etc.

CHANDABHOY & JASSOOBHOY,
Auditors, Arab Steamers, Ltd.

Bombay, 20th April 1916.

MALARIA AND DYSENTERY

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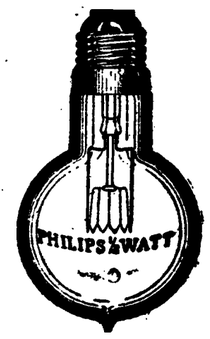

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VISIT TO BRITISH FRONT.

AMERICAN'S VIVID IMPRESSIONS.

BRITISH ARMY A MARVEL OF EFFICIENCY.

The special correspondent in London of the "New York Herald," visited the front, with other American correspondents, at the invitation of the British Government. The "Daily Telegraph" publishes the following extracts from the despatch which he has forwarded to his journal.

I have just returned from a five days' visit to the British front in France and Flanders, during which I was permitted, through the courtesy of the British Government, to pass through and along the battle lines from a village near Neuve Chapelle to a point overlooking the trenches where the gallant Canadians are cementing the union of the Empire with the blood of their heroes.

I have heard the shriek of shells over my head in places where Britain's gunners are returning two "tits" for each German "tat"; I have glowed with reflected enthusiasm as I gazed upon Britain's soldiers marching on the roads and over the fields of France, high spirited and hopeful, toward battlefields upon which the destinies of the world are to be decided; and I have raised my hat in solemn homage to thousands of wasted, war-worn, wounded "Tommies," each of whom, having done a man's full share in the "Great Adventure," is returning confident that those who follow after him will wrest final victory from the foe. I feel certain that readers of "The Herald" will be interested in the news that I bring as the result of my observations:

First, that France and Great Britain are indissolubly united as a result of their sacrifices;

Second, that the soldiers of the French and British Armies, from the Generalissimos down to "Tommy" and the "Poilu," are sworn friends;

Third, that the British Army to-day is a mighty machine, becoming mightier hourly, a marvel of efficiency, and that behind it, as it continues to grow, move forward, and fight, is an amazingly scientific organisation, developed in less than twenty months, which provides the best of foodstuffs for the inner man and warm clothing and all other essentials for the outer man, the while it is ever forwarding troops, guns, munitions, and other accessories against that great hour when the final "great push" comes that will end the war.

SKIRL OF THE PIPES.

As I reached the landing stage the skirl of the Scottish pipes was heard, in a lively march tune, and the first British soldiers that I saw in France were a detachment of a famous Scottish regiment which has covered itself with glory in a dozen sanguinary encounters during the war. After luncheon with officers of the Intelligence Staff I visited a hospital nearby, and had my first peep at the dark side of this war. There I saw many patients with shattered heads and limbs, who, startling as the statement may seem, smiled almost as cheerfully as the braw laddies who were on their way to the trenches.

The snow was still falling, when, after breakfast next morning, I started in an automobile for the headquarters of one of the three British armies in France, where I had the honour of meeting General Sir C. C. Monro and the members of his staff. The meeting-place was in a small chateau, and, after the interchange of greetings, the general was asked about the progress of the great battle at Verdun.

"My latest information is that the French are doing splendidly," he said, "and I believe that, in accordance with their brilliant strategy, when the French have drawn the enemy from his prepared positions, our Allies will check his latest effort to break through.

One of the general's staff then volunteered the information that the "Boches" had suffered very heavily, and that before the struggle for Verdun is ended their casualties will exceed those of any battle in history.

I recall now that General Monro was the only officer of hundreds with whom I chatted during my five days' tour of the lines who referred to the foe as "the enemy," or "Germans." Every other officer and all the "Tommies" called them "boches," a term of opprobrium invented by the French when the Germans began to enforce their policy of frightfulness by land, sea, and air. In a general conversation which followed, General Monro expressed his profound respect for President Wilson, and he and all his staff were gratifyingly cordial in discussing America and all things American.

The automobile started for the headquarters of the Welsh Division, where I arrived as "Fighting Taffy" was lining up for his midday meal of savoury Irish stew, coffee, and pudding, cooked within sound of the guns, which were banging away at a lively rate. Here I met the Major-General commanding the division, and the members of his staff.

The General and members of his staff showed me through the Welsh camp in which the men are all comfortably housed, well-fed, and happy, and where there is a fully-equipped field hospital for the treatment of urgent cases.

BRITISH GUNS IN ACTION.

Friday's experiences ended with a visit to a British battery, the guns of which, cleverly screened by brushwood and limbs of trees, have been pounding effectively at the German positions in a village two miles away. The major in command welcomed us to his quarters, and then, following the lead of a smart-looking lieutenant, with a Charlie Chaplin moustache—all these lion-hearted young fellows wear this style now—we arrived at the position occupied by a "Long Tom," or naval 6in gun. With lightninglike rapidity, the gun was unmasked, and after a study of the aeroplane map, which revealed the mark within the enemy's lines, the gun was loaded, and the squad stood at attention.

"Ready, sir," said the sergeant.

The lieutenant stepped forward, and, after a brief examination, and several depressions of the piece to get the exact range, retired two paces to the rear, and barked out the order, "Fire!"

The noise made by the discharge of the shell was terrific—my ears buzzed for hours afterwards—but the little lieutenant stood unruffled among his men.

"Get the observer's report," was his order. And through a field telegraph near by came the welcome news that the shot had scored a hit.

Then I saw a British 9.2—a heavy, short-barrelled gun of semi-howitzer type—in action. The lieutenant here also wore one of the giddy "Charlie Chaplins," and was as cool as if he had been to the wars for years. As a matter of fact, less than two years ago he was a junior clerk in a big London bank.

The snow was still falling when I started early on Saturday morning for one of the great British bases in France. I arrived at the base just as the beautiful hospital train, Queen Mary, presented to the Government by Lord and Lady Michelham, drew in at the quayside. It was in this train that King George was transported to the hospital ship after his horse falling during a review of one of his armies on the battlefield, and the surgeon-major who took me through the long line of splendidly-equipped carriages told me that when the King was being lifted into the private carriage reserved for him he looked quizzically at a collection of saws, knives, and axes in a rack at the carriage entrance, as if to say, "Are these meant for me?"

The strong, rough-looking stretcher-bearers who transferred these heroes from the train to the hospital ship were as tender as mothers to their wounded fellow-countrymen.

MUNICIPAL DINNER TO MR. CADELL.

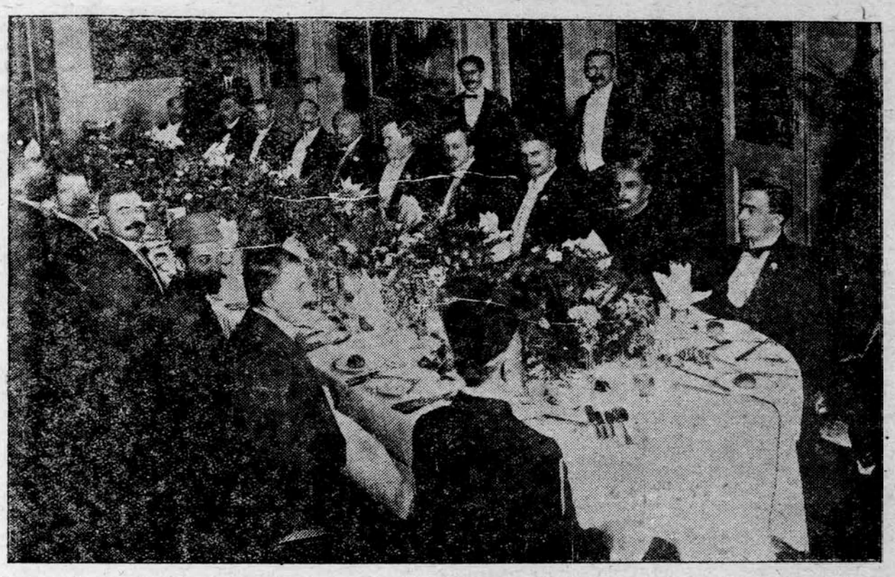

Photo by Vernon & Co.

The officers of the Corporation of Bombay entertained the retiring Commissioner Mr. P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., I.C.S., at a dinner at the Taj Mahal on Monday night. Those present were:—Mr. P. R. Cadell, Mr. Leslie Crawford, Mr. James W. Mackison, Mr. H. J. Trivees Smith, Mr. B. H. Hewett, Dr. N. H. Choksey, Mr. F. R. Melville, Dr. S. C. Hormusji, Mr. T. C. Greenop, Mr. J. R. Blacker, Dr. B. K. Goldsmith, Messrs. Dadiba Dalal, W. E. Waite, M. Maughan, R. P. Masani, L. W. Michael, R. N. Coyaji, D. Robertson, A. Dunn, B. D. Banaji, Cecil Burns and S. M. Edwards.

"KITTY FRASER'S"

ETON LANDMARK GONE.

"Kitty Fraser's," another of the time-honoured institutions which has just passed away, recalls many pleasant memories to the older school of old Etonians. It is, or was, a quaint little tobacco shop, situated in the centre of the town, and although it has existed for over a century it was Kitty Fraser, as she was popularly known amongst the Eton boys of her day, who made the little place famous, and it is her name which has been associated with the business ever since.

In those days there were no such cast-iron rules and regulations governing the movements of the boys, and although smoking was not openly permitted the visits of the boys to the establishment were rather winked at. There is no doubt that many boys enjoyed a quiet smoke in Kitty Fraser's back parlour, and that here Etonians who have since become famous had their first whiff. In fact, Kitty did quite a good business; nor did the boys forget her when they left, for many of them had their special brand of cigarettes or tobacco sent on to them after they had left Eton. Thus for years the business flourished, even when smoking was banned, under pains and penalties, and all tobacco shops were placed out of bounds, as they are to-day.

When Kitty Fraser retired a good many years ago the shop still retained the old name, and business continued to flourish, for old Etonians were wont to revisit their favourite haunt when they came to the school to watch the doings of their sons. Since the war, however, business has failed, and the whole of the stock was sold by auction yesterday, as well as several old pictures handed down by Kitty. The stock included a large number of curiously carved meerschaum pipes.

THE WOMEN'S PROBLEM.

WHEN THE MARRIED MEN ARE CALLED UP.

"What are you going to do when Harry is called up?" I asked one of my friends to-day, writes a correspondent in the "Pall Mall Gazette."

She is typical of thousands of young matrons in this country. Married just two years ago, on a slender income—about £200 a year—she and her husband have been very happy, and have managed to pay their way. They live in a tiny, well-planned cottage, in one of our newest and prettiest suburbs, and she has never kept a servant. When her baby was born, last autumn, she went into a nursing home for a month, and Harry "looked after himself" till she returned to take up her increased duties.

"We shall store our things, and let the cottage; there won't be much difficulty about that, I expect, for there is always a 'waiting list' for these dear little places. And baby and I shall go to my people. They are not at all well off, and have been hard hit by the war, but mother is going to dismiss her one young maid, and we shall do the house work between us. But they can't afford to keep us, and when I've paid something towards our board, and for necessary clothes, I shan't have a penny over. And how in the world I'm going to keep up Harry's life insurance I don't know. That's the thing that's worrying us both!"

A DESPERATE OUTLOOK.

She is lucky in having parents who can offer her and her child a home for a minimum payment, but the vast majority of women in her class—the educated but poor middle class, whose whole life is one long record of hard work and self-sacrifice—have no such refuge available, and for them the outlook is nothing less than desperate when their bread-winners are called to the Army, and their income reduced to the "separation pay" of a private, which in most cases will not nearly pay the bare rent of the home.

"I really don't know what we are going to do," said the mother of three little children. "Things have always been hard enough; we were only just able to pay our way before the war, and now, with everything so dear, it is a terrible struggle. I do all the work—I haven't even had a charwoman in for months—and it's out of the question for me to attempt outside work. Even if I could let the house—which won't be easy, for every one will be trying to do that—we must live somewhere!

"I shall try to get a couple of women lodgers as soon as my husband goes, but I can't hope to do more than clear the rent in that way. The separation pay will keep us in food, but what about coal and gas, and clothes, and education and doctors' bills, and the life insurance, which is a very heavy item? No, I can't see my way an inch before me, and it's worrying us both terribly!"

RELIEF FUNDS.

Many married men with children enlisted early in the war from a sheer sense of duty to their country, leaving those they loved "hostages to fortune" indeed. Already there has been much distress among their wives and children, distress of which the general public has heard little or nothing for women of the self-respecting middle class do not proclaim their troubles. They suffer in heroic silence. Also they have been helped unobtrusively and in various ways by their own friends, by the S. and S.F.A., and especially by that admirable organization the Professional Classes Relief Fund. But what was possible in this way in hundreds of cases cannot be attempted in hundreds of thousands, and one must remember that the number of married men to be called up in the near future exceeds 1,344,000.

"We shall do the best we can," the honorary secretary of the Professional Classes Fund said to me recently. "But I fail to see how we can expect to cope with the enormous and widespread distress that must arise. Hitherto we have been able to help nearly every one who has come in touch with us, especially by arranging for hospitality, for the continued education of the children, and the keeping up of insurance premiums. The most piteous cases are those of mothers with quite little children, and for these the loan of a cottage, rent free, is often the greatest boon.

"That's really what I mean by 'hospitality'—not having them as guests staying in the house. So many wealthy people now have reduced their outdoor staff, and have gardeners', gamekeepers,' or chauffeurs' cottages standing empty, and we are most thankful for the loan of such cottages, and want as many of them as we can get. A woman and her children can live comfortably on so very little money in the country if they have the house-rent free and probably garden produce as well."

RENT AND INSURANCE.

In practically every instance the great difficulties are those of rent and insurance, and the only way of overcoming them on the wide scale that will be needed seems to be by a State measure such as the proposed moratorium. That, though it would mean the laying up of debt for the future, would at least ensure a shelter for the wives and children during the absence of the men, and something to help them on if they should be left widowed and fatherless. Surely they deserve such aid from the State, to which they have given their all!

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 17.

KILLED.

Lieut.-Colonel D. S. Lewis, Engineers.
Captain A. J. Bowles, Berkshires.
Captain W. B. Creswick, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Captain A. W. Gale, Household Cavalry.
Captain G. Y. Gross, West Kents.
Second-Lieut. C. N. Crawford, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut. J. Mackie, Liverpools.

NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut. D. A. Glen, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut. H. H. Richards, Connaught Rangers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut. D. B. Stamp, East Yorkshires.
Lieut. F. P. Trench, Leinsters.
Second-Lieut. C. N. Broad, Sussex.
Second-Lieut. H. Davies, Berkshires.

WOUNDED.

Captain J. D. A. Ley-Corbett, Scots Guards.
Captain W. M. Benton, Manchesters.
Captain N. W. Streat, York and Lancasters.
Lieut. V. E. Lucas, Artillery.
Lieut. G. Asquith, York and Lancasters.
Lieut. F. J. Dibdin, Sussex.
Second-Lieut. R. Aitken, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut. T. H. Ellis, London Regiment.
Second-Lieut. D. C. Evans, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. S. D. Falcke, Household Cavalry.
Second-Lieut. R. L. Graham, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. H. Quinney, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. W. E. Read, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut. N. S. Roberts, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut. R. H. Wharrier, Durhams.

KILLED.

LONDON, April 18.

Lieut. C. H. Jones, Engineers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut. C. Leeke, Grenadiers.

WOUNDED.

Major M. H. Clark, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Major R. P. Preston-Whyte, Somersets.
Captain C. H. Crichton-Browne, Scottish Borderers.
Captain W. Marley, Durhams.
Captain F. G. Martin, Northamptons.
Lieut. T. H. Chandler, Wiltshires.
Lieut. C. W. Cooper, Warwicks.
Lieut. H. M. Ferreira, Northumberlands.
Lieut. J. W. Meade, Oxford and Bucks.
Lieut. A. N. Oakshott, Munsters.
Second-Lieut. T. K. Brown, Sussex.
Second-Lieut. F. G. Crocker, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. H. D. Doudney, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. J. Eldridge, West Kents.
Second-Lieut. H. M. Golding, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut. Q. McLaren, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut. H. G. Martin, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. G. Oxford, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. F. O. Outhwaite, Northumberlands.

GERMAN SAVAGERY.

FRESH PROOFS.

WOUNDED MEN TRAPPED AND BOMBED.

One of the most ghastly instance of German savagery towards British troops that have yet come to light, writes the "Daily News" is related in "German Atrocities" by Professor J. H. Morgan,—a volume best described as a postscript to the Bryce Report,—which Mr. Fisher Unwin has just published.

It appears that at the battle of Loos some forty British prisoners were placed by their captors in a circular traverse (or species of trench). The Germans then proceeded to bomb the traverse with hand grenades till all but one of their victims had perished. It is this one who escaped who tells the story in an affidavit. He is No. 6546 Sergt. D. M——, of D Co., 8th ——Highlanders.

TRAPPED.

On September 25, 1915, (he says, on oath), he was ordered about 5 o'clock, after the attack on Haisnes, to collect stragglers from Pekin Trench. He found about 20 wounded members of Scottish regiments, and finally collected a party of about 40, wounded and unwounded. At 5-15 they decided, for the sake of the wounded, to surrender, and gave themselves up to a large party of Germans, one of whom said in English: "All right. Come along this way, every one." Leaving their rifles and equipment behind, the English, "helping the wounded along," followed up the Pekin Trench.

"All these Germans" says Sergeant M—— "were big men, and were dressed alike, quite clean and fresh, as though they had only just come into the trenches. Their manner was not threatening." The narrative continues as follows:—

About thirty of these Germans led us into a circular traverse in Pekin trench, and the English-speaking German said. "Pack them in and stay." All the Germans then went out of sight. The wounded men sat on the fire-step, the unwounded remaining standing. It was now about 5-30 p.m. After we had been there about two minutes bombs were thrown into the traverse where we were, one bomb from one side and one from the other. I shouted to the men to clear out if possible.

A LEAP FOR LIFE.

Only one man and myself jumped over the parapet. I seized an English rifle lying on the parapet and fired down the trench. I then jumped into a shell hole about 15 yards from the traverse. It was almost full of water in which I stood up to my neck. The other man was shot. I heard the Germans bombing this circular traverse continuously for about 15 minutes. At first the men I left were crying out, but after about ten minutes this ceased. I was over an hour in the shell hole, and left it after dark.

A captain in the same battalion of Highlanders testifies that "this sergeant is a most reliable man in every way."

Prof. Morgan, who acted as Home Office Commissioner with the British Expeditionary Force, adds a good deal of striking information to the tale of horror unfolded before Lord Bryce's Commission. In a detailed analysis of the German White Book "on offences against International Law in the conduct of the war by the Belgians" (a report not yet translated into English, and practically unobtainable) he convicts the Germans out of their own mouths of massacres at Louvain, Dinant, and other towns.

TEUTON "TENDERNESS."

"It is characteristic of the whole apologia," he remarks, "that having admitted an indiscriminate butchery (at Dinant where 209 civilians were killed) the Germans attempt to gain credit for preserving throughout its course the most tender sentiments. In fact, they are surprised at their own sensibility. 'I have frequently often wondered,' says a Major Schlick, 'that our men should have remained calm in the presence of such beasts.' Major Bauer says that he and his 'manifested a most notable kindness to women, old men, and children'; so notable that he suggests that 'it is worthy of recoguition in the special circumstances.' And in proof of this humanity he points out that the widows and orphans of the murdered husbands and fathers 'all received coffee' from the field kitchen the next morning."

OUTLAWS AND PERVERTS.

In a documentary appendix, Prof. Morgan brings forwards a large further body of evidence of horrible crimes committed against both men and women by the German troops.

He has come to the conclusion that the German nation as a whole must be regarded as "a moral pervert." "I can see little hope," he adds, "except in a sentence of outlawry. Mere blacklisting of the names of responsible German commanders, although worth doing (and I have reason to believe that at the French War Office it is being done) with a view to retribution, is not going to change the German character. We shall have to revise our notions of both municipal and international law as regards her."

NEW COLLEGE AT POONA.

The Bombay Government have sanctioned the affiliation of the Shikshana Prasarak Mandali's proposed College at Poona to the Bombay University in the Faculty of Arts up to the standard of the First Year's course and the Intermediate Examination. The affiliation will be provisional for a period of five years commencing from the 20th June, 1916.

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THE KAISER'S PRISON.

AND THE GATEWAY OF THE SEA.

"Everywhere the Kaiser, when he visits hospitals, has but one phrase, always the same, in response to cries and complaints, 'Ich habe das nicht gewollt' (I did not wish it)."

This is perhaps the most striking passage in the remarkable interview, published this week, with M. Paes, the late Portuguese Ambassador in Berlin, says "A. G. G." writing in the "Daily News and Leader," on March 18. That interview gives us the freshest and most convincing impression we have had of the mind of Germany to-day. M. Paes has lived in Berlin throughout the war, he has seen the life of the people at close quarters and has moved in the inner circle of the governing society and, unlike other distinguished neutrals who have come from intimate contact with the enemy, he is free to speak his mind without reserve. We cannot doubt his testimony as to the change which he has observed in the people, the disappearance of the arrogant spirit of the past, the eager yearning for peace, the sense of overshadowing disaster. But most illuminating is that picture of the Kaiser going about saying, "I am not guilty." He is not saying that to the outside world. He is saying it in defence against the indictment which is fashioning itself in the mind of his people against him, his house, and the system that has brought his country to the brink of a catastrophe that has, perhaps, no parallel in history.

It is no longer possible for him to conceal the imminence of that catastrophe. Germany is like the doomed man in Poe's terrible story of "The Pit and the Pendulum." He saw the iron walls of his prison growing steadily hot and hotter, closing in upon him, pressing him towards the pit that yawned beside him. In that case it is true the tormentors were robbed of their victim by a miraculous intervention from without. But from what external quarter can the Kaiser look for release or aid? He has challenged the world and the world has made a prison of his Empire. Every door is locked against him and the iron walls are growing hot with the heat of incalculable fires.

THE MEANING OF VERDUN.

The colossal effort at Verdun was a desperate attempt to make a breach in the walls of the prison from within. Since his hopes of a swift tour de force perished at the battle of the Marne, the Kaiser's whole aim has been to make such a breach before it was too late. He hammered at the gate of Ypres eighteen months ago, and failed; he spent the spring and summer of last year in a mighty stroke against the Russian wall, and failed; he turned in the autumn and plunged to make a breach through the Balkans and escape to the outer world, and again he failed. He has trampled on Serbia and Montenegro, but he has only enlarged the limits of his prison. It is still a prison. And southwards from the Persian Gulf and eastwards from the Caucasus the gaolers approach with the keys of the prison. The army of Salonika still waits for the moment to strike; Rumania sharpens her sword and digs her trenches; Bulgaria has lost her interest in the war and Turkey is approaching sheer dissolution. Neither is a source of strength, but an infinite source of weakness to the Kaiser's cause, draining it of men of money and of material. The Balkan adventure has ended in the completest of all failures, and the Kaiser is haunted by the possibility that in the end he may have a united Balkan confederation against him.

The blow in the West was all that was left to him—all except one thing. If he could get a decision there he might still escape from his prison, recover the military prestige that was slipping away from him, regain a position from which he might hope, not for victory, but for the draw that has been his highest aspiration for months past. He forged a ram that was to drive through the French lines with irresistible power, and has, it is estimated, sacrificed 200,000 men in the effort.

THE FAILURE.

And again he has failed. Four weeks have passed since the storm burst, and so far from the French line having been broken, Verdun itself has not fallen. The Kaiser has been denied even that spectacular achievement. All that has been gained by this unprecedented sacrifice is that the French have fallen back on their real line of defence which they hold with apparent security against the weakening attack. For a week the central position was assailed with the maximum of violence for three weeks the flank positions at Vaux and west of the Meuse have undergone assault after assault. And at the end of a month Berlin, which had gone out to see the Crown Princess drive golden nails into the absurd Hindenburg statue in celebration of the victory that was to end the war, is left with the naked consciousness of a failure that brings the image of final defeat indisputably into its presence. It has not faced that image hitherto, for it has had the superficial facts with it, and those superficial facts have obscured the deeper currents of the war.

But the defeat at Verdun at last discloses those tendencies. The Crown Prince has not been beaten simply by superior strategy—the strategy of a succession of deceptive lines held with a minimum of men and of reliance upon great reserves held to be launched at the critical moment on the critical scene; he has been beaten by superior resources of material. That is the great fact that is revealed at Verdun. The material and numerical advantages with which Germany started the war and maintained the war have now definitely disappeared. She is not only imprisoned; she is imprisoned with diminishing resources by an enemy with increasing resources.

THE LAST DOOR.

But there is still one door that she has not tried. It is the door of the North Sea. The real gaoler of Germany is not the armies that encompass her, but the Navy that rides the seas that wash every shore and keeps the resources of the world closed to her and open to her enemies. I said some time ago that this war was ultimately—in Bismarck's phrase—a war between the German elephant and the British whale. In that sense the decision has never been in doubt. The victory of the British Navy has been the supreme fact of the war throughout. It has not been realised as such because the operation of that victory is slow in producing visible results. But those results are progressive, cumulative, and every day assume a larger part in the scheme of the war.

part in the scheme of the war. We talk of the wonderful machine of the German Army. But that machine has broken under its task.

The machine of the British Navy has been more wonderful. It is so wonderful that it has won its victory almost without fighting—quite without serious challenge. There has been no parallel to a prestige which is so unassailable that the enemy surrender the world to it rather than face it. Let us remember this when our croakers tell us and tell the world that this country has not played its part—this country which has given every pathway of the sea to the Allies which has financed them, munitioned them, clothed them and, in addition, raised an Army on their own scale. We are charged with unpreparedness. But the sea was our sphere of action and what measure of preparedness has been disclosed equal to that of the British Navy?

VON TIRPITZ.

It was the calculation of the Kaiser that he would be able to win the war before the influence of British sea-power in the struggle became paramount. Bismarck in 1870 said that he would deal with the French navy at Paris. The Kaiser hoped that his victory on land would be so complete and so speedy that he would in a measure be able to neutralise the British Navy in the same way. Now that that hope has fled, now that he has hammered at each wall of his prison in vain, he is brought face to face with the fact that it is sea-power which is destroying him, and that in the final analysis he is engaged in a struggle for the Atlantic. If he can neither break down the door that guards the North Sea nor get enough of his cruisers outinto the Atlantic to cut off our trade and starve us into surrender, he is beaten.

That is the position at which he has arrived. He must fight the British Navy or lose the war. We cannot doubt that it is on this issue that von Tirpitz has fallen. Whether the difference has come on the question of the use of the submarine we do not know. It may be that Tirpitz was resolved to rely on piracy and to carry it to its utmost limits. It is certain that he would not willingly risk an open challenge. He knows better than anyone else on earth the relative values of the two Navies. He has been a laborious imitator of the British Navy, but never more han an imitator, and he knows the inferiority of his machine, not only in material, but still more in personnel. That inferiority has not been lessened by the twenty months during which ships and men have been confined to the Kiel Canal. Our sailors have had the strain of nearly two years' vigil, but it has been a vigil that has kept their seamanship at its highest efficiency. The German Navy has suffered the depreciation of enforced and humiliating inactivity.

THE NAVY.

But whatever the ground of the rupture that has sent the author of the German Navy into retirement, it would seem inevitable that a blow must be struck at our sea-power—inevitable because there is no other blow that can offer hope to the Kaiser of breaking his prison, and he must escape from that prison or perish. Whatever form the blow takes we may await it with confidence. We have a fleet of incomparable power, in command of an Admiral about whose genius there has been no doubt since Lord Fisher and Mr. McKenna discovered him and deliberately cleared his path for the eventuality of war. If there is a source of disquiet it arises from the feeling that perhaps the fullest use is not being made of the unrivalled knowledge and imaginative quality of Lord Fisher himself. On this I shall say no more than that the responsibility of the Government is a heavy one, involving the safety of these islands and the issue of the war itself. Defeat at sea I do not believe to be within the range of possibility; but we can hardly rule the escape of disguised cruisers to the Atlantic and similar adventures out of the range of possiblity, and our undisputed command of the sea routes is so essential to our life that it would be folly to underrate the risks of such possibilities.

A GERMAN DEFENSIVE.

Assuming, however, as we may, that the blow at the Navy failed of its purpose, what would be the position of the Kaiser? His last bid for victory, even qualified victory, would have achieved nothing and he would be reduced to a purely defensive struggle. It is possible that he might make plunges hither and thither, in the East or the West, but they would have lost their moral force and their material superiority over the enemy. All this, of course, does not mean that Germany would be beaten. She is beaten already, has probably been beaten for months, so far as her power of achieving a decision is concerned. But she is far from being beaten in any other sense. Directly she stands upon the defensive her military power will assume a new aspect. She has learnt by bitter experience at Verdun the enormous price that is exacted for the attempt to break through entrenched lines. When she is thrown on the defensive she will in turn exact that price. He would be a singularly sanguine man who talked to-day lightly of dictating terms of peace in Berlin.

HOW THE END WILL COME.

The end will not come in that way. It could only come in that way by a sacrifice of life which is unthinkable. Am I then contemplating a stalemate? No, I am not, for the simple reason that there has never and can never be such a thing in war. One side must reach a stage when its weariness and exhaustion are greater than the weariness and exhaustion of the other side. In the battle of Ypres both sides reached a condition of almost utter collapse; but the battle did not end in a stalemate. The Germans gave up before the English gave in. The same situation will be reached in the war; but with this difference that the defence will collapse by exhaustion within. The Allies have only to maintain their lines to complete their victory. Two factors will work inexorably for that completion, whether we advance at fearful cost or whether we stand still. Those factors are the blockade and the shortage of labour. Germany still has the material of war, but she has not the material of living and every day that the blockade continues her impoverishment increases. But not less important is her shortage of labour. That is eating into her military efficiency, and, unlike the Allies, she cannot draw upon the labour reserves of America and Japan to supply her wants. It may be that we shall soon enter upon an offensive war; but the final stage will not be an offensive. It will be a siege in which the factors on one side will be sea power and the resources that that sea power commands, and on the other side the operation of sheer deficiency of supplies. It will have become a trial of national endurance, translated into terms of national productiveness and capacity to live. To that trial there can be only one end.

It is because he sees the shadow of that end approaching, with all its weight of penalty for him and his dynasty, that the Kaiser goes among the victims in his prison crying "I am not guilty."

BULGARIA AND ROUMANIA

DISCONTENT IN SOFIA.

A restless feeling, according to various reports, exists in the Bulgarian army and people, writes Mr. A. Beaumont, the "Daily Telegraph" correspondent at Milan Following on the forced inactivity of the last few months, the peasant soldiers, who form the vast majority of the army, are becoming mutinous, and want to return to their farms and cultivate their fields as they consider that the war has lasted long enough, and that all the legitimate objects of the campaign are attained. They have not the slightest disposition to lend themselves to furthering German aims by going to fight on the German or the Austrian front, and the latest reports that malcontent is rife also among the people, and sedition is feared, are confirmed by recent manifestations of discontent in the Chamber, where the Opposition members pointedly asked what guarantees the Government had that the occupation of Macedonia could be maintained, and whether the disappointments which followed the victorious campaign of 1913 would not be repeated.

The reports of mysterious efforts to open up negotiations for peace wired to London from Athens are also confirmed by similar despatches received in Rome from Bucharest, to the effect that a strange state of mind subsists among the subjects of King Ferdinand. One of these is a doubt that King Ferdinand, who has so long been absent, will ever return to his kingdom for fear of being assassinated. The murder of the Macedonian leader, Nacum Topechieff, in the streets of Sofia some days ago has further given ground for these suspicions that the King's life may not be [illegible] There is even a desire that he should not return, as in that case Bulgaria would be free to negotiate a separate peace, for which England is to be asked to act as intermediary with the other Allies.

But whether Ferdinand returns or not there are rumours that unofficial negotiations will be attempted in Roumania by representatives of all the elements in Bulgaria who have been opposed to the war. They will try to obtain the concession of the greater part of Macedonia including Monastir, from the Allies, and in return will assist in the reconstitution of the Serbian kingdom and the closing of communications between Germany and Turkey, observing strict neutrality for the rest of the war.

A curious feature of the rumours is that Germany is supposed to encourage these pourparlers with the hope of obtaining her own end, which is to prevent Roumania from joining the Allies. Germany, it is said, is beginning to feel that the Balkan States are a burden to her, and that the sooner she can get rid of them the better for her. Besides, once the Balkan question is settled the way may be opened for preparing peace for herself.

There is doubtless a good deal of wild speculation in these reports, but a foundation for them is provided by the feeling of restlessness and discontent in the Bulgarian army and people.

The Irrawaddy Flotilla Co., at Rangoon received the news of the death at home of Mr. F. C. Kennedy, C.I.E., a director of the Company in Scotland, and formerly General Manager of the Rangoon and Glasgow offices. On account of his good work in transportation of troops during the annexation, Mr. Kennedy received from the Government of India the title of CI.E. Subsequently he received thanks of the late Prince Albert Victor for the Company's care of him during the riverine tour from Mandalay to Rangoon. During the past few years he was General Manager of a Glasgow firm and one of the directors.

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REPATRIATION OF UNDESIRABLE ALIENS.

SIR E. GREY AND AUSTRIA'S DEMAND.

The Foreign Office has issued a copy, received through the American Embassy, of a Note Verbale dated Feb. 22, and addressed by the Austro-Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the American Embassy at Vienna relative to the repatriation from India of German, Austrian and Hungarian subjects on the steamship Golconda, together with a reply by Sir Edward Grey.

In its Note Verbale the Austrian Government asserts that the persons in question were forcibly repatriated in contravention of the terms of the agreement concluded at the end of 1914 between the Austrian and British Governments relative to the repatriation of civil internees by both parties, in which they agreed to permit the repatriation of people in certain classes who desire it. The Austrian Government declares the British Government to be liable for the lives and health of all those repatriated under compulsion, and points out that the majority of those repatriated on the Golconda were of the better situated class, and therefore the Indian Government had not to care for their maintenance.

Referring to the petition of the Rev. O. R. Handmann, the Note Verbale says:

"Moreover, the London Foreign Office interprets the petition before it as though the only fear of the Rev. Handmann was that the steamer Golconda would be attacked by a U boat of one of the Central Powers, whereas it is well known that the passage through those waters which the ship must traverse is threatened by all sorts of dangers. Apart from this, it is further accepted by the English as well established that every attack of a submarine on an English merchant ship is unlawful, an attitude all the more to be wondered at as a rule in many respects contrary to the principles of international law has been assigned to English merchant ships." In view of the fact that the Austrian Government understands that a new shipment of persons repatriated from India is projected for the end of this month, it informs the American Ambassador that it is not in a position to depart from the standpoint already taken.

FOREIGN SECRETARY'S REPLY.

In the course of his reply, dated March 16, Sir Edward Grey says: "In this Note Verbale the Austro-Hungarian Government allege that the compulsory repatriation of Austro-Hungarian subjects from India is in contravention of the terms of the agreement concluded between his Majesty's Government and the Austro-Hungarian Government for the repatriation of certain classes of British and Austro-Hungarian subjects 'who desire to avail themselves of the permission to leave.'

"I have the honour to point out that the agreement in question refers to certain categories of persons whose detention could not serve any military purpose. The conclusion of this agreement cannot, however, be held to limit the right—inherent in every belligerent Government—to repatriate alien enemies whose repatriation that Government considers to be in the public interest, and his Majesty's Government do not admit the contention of the Austro-Hungarian Government in this matter. The fact that the better-class people referred to in the Austro-Hungarian Note were able to maintain themselves in India without being a charge on the Government of India is beside the mark. The Government of India considered it desirable, in the public interest, to repatriate these persons, and it may be pointed out that amongst the alien enemies repatriated in the Golconda on her first voyage were at least twenty-five individuals of a particularly undesirable class.

"The Austro-Hungarian Government again state that they will hold his Majesty's Government responsible for the lives and health of Austro-Hungarian subjects who are to be repatriated in the Golconda on her next journey to Europe. His Majesty's Government repudiate all responsibility in this connection, and desire to emphasise their attitude in this matter in view of the openly announced intention of the Central Powers to resort to a more intensive form of submarine warfare. His Majesty's Government can only reiterate that they do not propose to take any precautions on behalf of Austro-Hungarian subjects which they do not take on behalf of their own subjects.

"In conclusion, I have the honour to suggest that the fears entertained by the Austro-Hungarian Government for the safety of Austro-Hungarian subjects on board the Golconda should more properly be communicated to the naval authorities of the Central Powers, from whose action alone danger to the lives of the above-mentioned subjects is to be apprehended."

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MILK FOR GERMAN BABIES.

A DISHONEST AGITATION.

The American newspapers publish an interview which a London representative of the Associated Press has had with Lord Robert Cecil on the subject of the German agitation in America for the export of milk for German babies. This agitation, Lord Robert described as the most dishonest and insincere feature of the propaganda which the Germans have been conducting in the United States.

The campaign, Lord Robert continued, based on the charge that the British blockade is having a serious effect on the milk supply of the Central Powers, is all the more inexcusable, because its sponsors are deliberately playing upon the finest motives of a charitable people, and we feel that these generous Americans who are being led to contribute to a fund raised ostensibly for supplying German babies with milk ought to be protected from an imposition which, in the last analysis, is a base swindle.

It is unnecessary for me to repeat the figures showing the imports of milk and its by-products by the Central Powers in normal years, as these statistics have already been widely published in the American Press. I merely wish to show you the other side of the picture. In the occupied area of Northern France there were 500,000 cattle at the time of the arrival of the German army; hardly a single animal is left, and to-day Mr. Hoover's Commission is sending into that district 3,000,000 tins of condensed milk monthly to keep alive thousands of French babies whose source of supply has been taken from them by the Germans. This milk is being paid for by French money. Without this fund and the work of a neutral commission these French babies would be dying of starvation to-day. Belgium had 1,500,000 cattle. We know that practically one-half of these have gone to Germany. These facts throw a curious light indeed on German solicitude for the lives of infants in the territories they have occupied.

CATTLE IN GERMANY.

How many cattle are there in Germany? I am informed from sources whose veracity is unimpeachable and that have expert knowledge that the Germans have been most zealous in the maintenance of their original capital of cattle to such an extent that probably less rather than more milk cows have been slaughtered during the war than in normal times. A pamphlet issued in America by the Citizens Committee for Food Shipment, states, without giving figures, that Germany imported some condensed milk in normal years. If this supply, which I admit may be necessary for a limited number of infants, has been stopped surely the excess of cows from Belgium and Northern France could have been used to supply the deficiency; but the very fact that these stolen cattle have been slaughtered in greater part shows that the Germans had no fear of any such shortage.

If the deficiency in imported milk has not been made up it is not our fault. As a matter of fact Germany confesses that it has been made up. The "Cologne Gazette" of January 14, states that investigation of the health of 2,500 school children at Gottingen shows that their health is perhaps even better than in peace times. Germany is touched on all sides by the greatest milk-producing countries of Europe, and it is idle to contend that she is not still getting supplies from these sources.

Germany had the effrontery to include in her appeals for milk distressing description of the shortage of milk in Poland. What can be thought of this when we find published in the Austrian papers particulars of large imports of milk from Russian Poland to Austrian territory—so large that the municipality of Cracow alone was getting 1,000 litres (a litre equals 1¾ pint) daily from Russian Poland. I have been unable to find any evidence of honesty in the German claims that their babies are suffering from lack of milk. The whole agitation is purely a political move designed to discredit us with philanthropic Americans.

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It is generally admitted that the formation of flesh depends largely upon the power of assimilation, and all physicians agree that people who assimilate their food properly are always well and firmly developed without being excessively fat. If everyone possessed perfect assimilation, there would be no thin, scraggy men or women, and it is extremely interesting to note that specialists are now advising the use of a highly concentrated food product known as Phormoid, which possesses remarkable properties for strengthening the nerve tissues and increasing the power of assimilation, thus making it possible for the thinnest of men or women to put on flesh in the most rapid manner. Being supplied in tablets (which may be eaten like a wafer) it is very pleasant and easy to take, and undoubtedly the most effective and inexpensive method of increasing one's weight and improving one's appearance.

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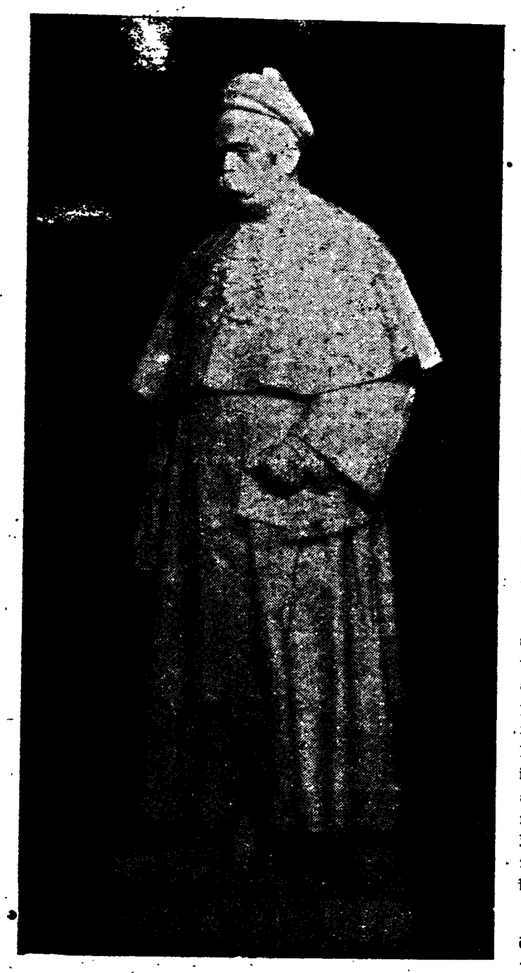

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OPINIONS.

Extract from the "Times of India." 8th April 1913.

STATUE OF MR. JUSTICE RANADE IN BOMBAY.

The above is a reproduction of a photograph of the statue of the late Mr. Justice Ranade, Bombay High Court Judge, eminent social reformer, and educationist, which has been placed on the north-eastern corner of the Cooperage and is to be unveiled on Wednesday by the Hon. Mr. C. H. A. Hill. Mr. Ranade died in 1900, and his friends and admirers have long been anxious that his memory should be perpetuated, but there have been numerous difficulties to be contended with.

The statue is seven feet in height, and is mounted on a six foot pedestal. It is the work of Mr. G. K. Mhatre, the well-known Bombay sculptor. Mr. Mhatre has been considerably handicapped by the fact that there was only one photograph of the late Mr. Ranade, who had a strong dislike for the camera, but those who knew him declare that the likeness is extraordinarily good. Mr. Ranade is shown standing in a characteristic attitude. He is wearing his judicial robes and is carrying in his right hand a legal scroll, and the reproduction is so faithful that even the defect, which Mr. Ranade had in the right eye, is clearly shown. Mr. Mhatre found the folds of the robes presented special difficulties, and he had to place a cushion in marble at the back as a support.

The arrangements for the raising of subscriptions and the erection of the statue have been carried out by a committee which had the Chief Justice (Sir Lawrence Jenkins) as the president, and Mr. Narottam Morarji Goculdas as Secretary.

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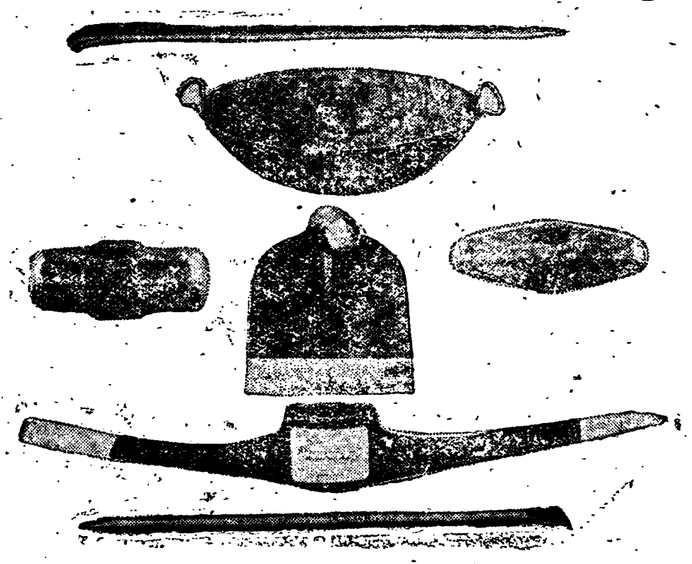

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FEELING IN BERLIN.

A GLIMPSE OF THE KAISER.

From a neutral traveller just returned from a long visit to Berlin I have received a remarkable account of recent events in the Prussian capital, of the present state of public feeling towards the war, and of the material resources, writes Mr. Leonard Spray, the "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent at Amsterdam. This man saw the Kaiser a short time ago, he has witnessed peace demonstrations in Berlin, and he has experienced in his own person the comparative privations due to shortage of foodstuffs. His narrative discloses that the Kaiser is a white-haired man, that the military—officers and soldiers—as well as the general public are longing for nothing but peace, and that Germany's resources in food and metal are dwindling at a continually progressive rate. Discussing first the feeling aroused by recent events at Verdun, he said:

What the public absolutely believes is that this offensive in the West really is an attempt to end the war. Officers of the Army, and nearly all soldiers as well now in Berlin, hold the same opinion. They say openly that Germany cannot endure very much longer if trench warfare continues.

What, I asked, is the foundation for the belief that the war will end if the present attempt on Verdun is successful?

The opinion is, he replied, that if manœuvre warfare can be restored they can win—that if they can get the French and British out of the trenches they can beat them in the open field. "Then," they say, "we shall be able to get good terms. If not, even if we can hold out much longer we shall have to make terms, and they will be very bad terms for us." Everybody talks in this way, even officers. It is because of this belief that there were tremendous rejoicings over the capture of Fort Douaumont. Berlin was hung with flags, and there was a Royal ceremony at the head of the Victory Avenue. I saw this myself. Bands were playing in front of the wooden statue of Hindenburg. Presently the Crown Princess with her four children arrived. In commemoration of the capture of the fort she drove a golden nail into the statue and each of the four children hammered in a silver nail. There were enormous crowds in the streets all day, and in the evening patriotic music was played in all the cafes

This enthusiasm was all because the public thought the taking of the fort was the first step in a great operation which would end the war. If it does not succeed I do not know what will happen, but the least I can say is that the disappointment in Germany will be terrible, a worse blow than anything for the war. It is impossible to exaggerate the depth of the longing for peace. I have even heard officers say, "I don't care who wins so long as it is over soon."

WHITE-HAIRED KAISER.

With regard to his glimpse of the Kaiser, my informant told me:

I saw a huge crowd outside the Crown Prince's Palace. They said the Kaiser had just come back from the front, and was visiting the Crown Princess. Presently he came out on to the balcony with the Kaiserin and the Crown Princess. He was in field uniform. When the crowd cheered he took off his helmet, and I could not help exclaiming aloud: "Heavens, how white his hair is." I saw him just before the war, and then it had hardly begun to turn grey. Now it is not merely grey, but practically quite white. I was so startled by the change that I did not observe his expression or anything else about him.

The Kaiser certainly got a splendid reception. In fact, he is more popular now than before. This, I think, is partly because of the change in the attitude of the public towards the Crown Prince. Formerly he was the chief favourite. But that is so no longer. Nobody talks about him now. Before, all the shop windows contained photographs and postcards of him, in every sort of uniform, and every conceivable pose. Now they have all gone, and you neither see nor hear anything of him. He is looked upon as a military failure, and I think there is also a growing feeling, though not at all general, that he is the principal culprit in bringing about the war.

As to the peace demonstrations in Berlin, about which there have been so many rumours and denials, my informant was able to give me exact information:

Ever since Christmas, he said, there have been demonstrations by women—there are hardly any men in Berlin except hunchbacks and cripples, or young soldiers in training. These demonstrations have all been carried out by women engaged in "war work"—conducting tramcars, and so on. The last I saw was on Saturday. It had been expected, and the police had shut off the side roads leading to Unter den Linden. But the women evaded them very cleverly. They simply marched under the Brandenburger Gate and straight down Unter den Linden. There were between 2,000 and 3,000. They carried banners with the words, "We demand peace," "We want food," and "We want our men back." They assembled in front of the Royal Palace. Then the mounted police rode into the crowd and broke it up. These demonstrations have been fairly numerous, but there has never been anything more serious. There is no truth in the stories of big riots, or people being fired upon.

MACKENSEN THE NEW HERO.

Hindenburg has lost favour a little lately. The popular hero now is Mackensen. The latest craze is a variation of the wooden statue idea, of which everybody is very tired. Now they are making a gigantic mosaic of Mackensen. This is in the Wittenburg Park. There is a background of some soft material, and a representation of Mackensen in outline. This is being filled in by people sticking on little bits of coloured stone. Everybody who sticks on a stone has to contribute one mark to a war charity. A band plays there each morning to attract the public.

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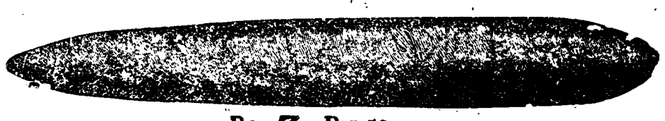

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A PAGE FOR THE HOME.

FASHION AND ECONOMY

THE "TAILOR MADE" IN PARIS.

Since the Frenchwoman learned from the English tailor to like the English tailor-made much water has flowed under the bridges which span the Seine, and she now looks upon the tailor-made as a costume essentially Parisian, writes a Paris correspondent to "The Times". She has adapted it to her needs and her fancies, and French dressmakers now send their models all over the world.

It was easy enough once to get a good serge and feel happy in the thought that it would wear for ever if you liked to put it to the test; but to-day it is not at all easy to get serge of any kind. The price has gone up 50 per cent., and even if you buy it at its highest price you are not quite comfortable because you are haunted by the thought, "Ought I to have anything woollen?" A great deal of cloth, more or less good, is being used in Paris, and if worn with precaution will not prove a bad bargain. It is wise to wear such cloth on a fine day for its first appearance in public, as it gets acclimatized and is not so likely to spot under rain if once well seasoned by dry air. This is a hint from a Paris dressmaker who sympathizes with women who want to make their clothes last a long time. Such dressmakers are not very common, but the war has produced a few.

MODELS OF THE SEASON.

The models of this season which have been designed for the women whose country is at war are simple and wearable. They are to be seen in dark blue, in beige, and in grey. The skirts are still short, but longer than they were last season, and in one or two of the leading houses they are quite appreciably longer. They are wide, and the coats worn with them are short. Pleats play quite a big part in various kinds of arrangements. Some have pleated hips, others pleated fronts, and others, again, pleated backs. They are well pressed and have restraining stitches so that they shall not get out of bounds, and their only fault is that they use up a great deal of stuff and so increase both weight and price. Some of the closely pleated skirts with coats to match, held in with a loose waist belt, are very becoming, and the tailor-made dresses show the same effects.

Perhaps nothing is more attractive than the new tailor-made dress of this season. It is Princess in style, with very little waist-line, and so simple that the uninitiated mind will recommend it without hesitation as a war dress for the economical. In the long run it is, possibly, very economical, because any woman whom such a dress suits will be able to wear it to its last gasp; but it is not cheap to begin with, chiefly because it is made with the very finest of cloth. A model which is having a great success is in beige cloth finely pleated from the shoulders, fastened down the front, neatly shaped and flattened to the figure, with long, slim sleeves, and round the waist, loosely knotted, a bead waist-belt with long ends finished off by a tassel. Some basque blouses in Liberty are made in the same closely pleated way, and with high neck and long sleeves are finding much favour. The neck can be softened by a turned back line of fine netting and the sleeves can have the same delicate touch. Others are softened by a Toby frill lying down, and some have the ever-favoured lingerie collar.

Made of vellum-tinted mousseline de soie, the skirt of this tea-frock is hemmed and trimmed with knots of gold tissue ribbon. The coatee is carried out in vellum-tinted taffetas patterned with apple green and gold.

The quite severe tailor-made is also to be seen in the big dressmaking houses, and the woman of "a certain age" is glad to see it. She can put it on without a qualm as to whether it is suitable or not, and she looks her best in it. The fantastic little costume is also to be seen, but it is chiefly bought by the buyers from other countries, or by the quaint little feminine figures which give to Paris its note of frivolity. They show very short skirts, very full short basques, and they have all sorts of funny trimmings,—ruchings and tassels, bead embroideries, and amazing buttons and buckles.

The coats are cut in lines which are, in themselves, an expression of Parisian *persiflage*, and there are little shoulder-capes of such fantastic design that they can only be considered fit for the stage or for some far distant shore where the war is only realized by its echoes. Hip-pockets let out from the waist-line mark some of these amusing little tailor-mades, and to see these *manneguins* thrust their hands in them and strut round the rooms is momentarily entertaining. No one dreams for a moment that such models are shown to French and English women with the idea of suggesting that they should be bought for wear in either Paris or Londno, but as examples of the dressmaking craft they are interesting.

The high boot and the tall hat are worn with the tailor-made, and both, if they are to express the best taste of the country, must be neat and simple beyond all reproach. The boot should not be fantastic and the hat should have no trimming to speak of; only by its lines should it aspire to any height. Its rival is a sailor hat with smart lines in a very modified picture shape in satin, with no trimming at all. Gloves are flesh-coloured for preference, and the gauntlet shape is very much liked. The washing suede is the only sort used, as cleaners' bills are reduced as much as possible.

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LATEST MODES IN EVENING DRESSES

THE VOGUE OF THE BUSTLE.

Nothing is more surprising than the sudden burst of bright-hued evening gowns that have made their appearance during the present season, observes a correspondent in the "Pall Mall Gazette".

Bright shades of rose colour and red, soft hued apricot, and vivid tones of purple predominate, introducing a wholly new type of toilette, which, it must be confessed, comes as a welcome change from the sombre black evening gowns fashioned with long sleeves and semi-high decolletage which have held undisputed sway during the past year or more. In direct contrast to the modes of last year, every one seems suddenly blessed with a mania for bright colours where evening clothes are concerned. Purple is perhaps the smartest and most popular of all the new shades, and certainly nothing could look smarter or more up to date than a dull purple taffeta dinner gown covered with a wide net overskirt of the same shade, trimmed with two broad bands of the purple taffeta which adorn the top of the skirt, giving the effect of a hip yoke, which appears underneath a swathed belt of the silk. The bodice shows a soft drapery of the purple net finished off with the new Victorian frill sleeves that are suspended from shoulder straps of small purple flowers in such a way that the top of the arm is revealed.

CLINGING DRAPERIES.

A movement which cannot be ignored by those whose aim at it is to be in the forefront of fashion is the very determined effort that is being made by a number of Parisien designers to re-introduce long, tight clinging draperies and long, gracefully trained skirts for evening wear. Already a great many women are showing their eagerness to adopt these innovations. Indeed, a leading designer declares that long before the hooped skirt has really "caught on," the clinging evening gown will be safely established. Whether this will prove true or not it is difficult to predict, for nowadays when Paris is producing comparatively few model gowns for guidance, and so many dressmakers are displaying evening toilettes made after their own designs, it is scarcely surprising to see such a wide divergence of styles that every one can practically adopt whichever style appeals to them most strongly; indeed, there are no fashions in the strict sense of the word, is the verdict one hears most frequently expressed in fashion circles which hitherto have most rigidly adhered to models selected by the group of designers which up to now have ruled the destinies of the world of dress.

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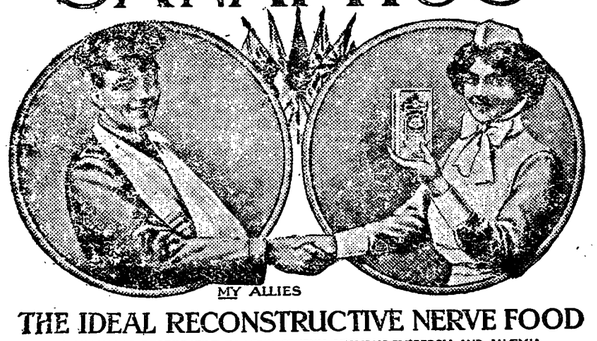

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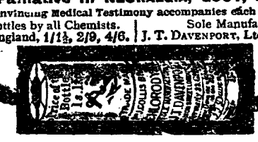

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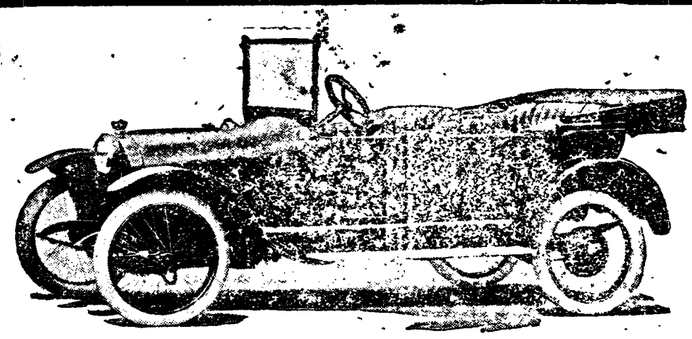

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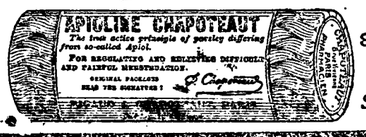
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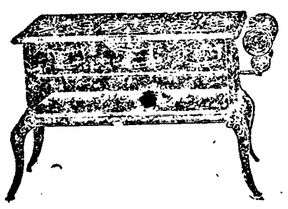

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Printed and published by A. P. BREWIN, for THE INDIAN NEWSPAPERS Co., Ltd., at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.